



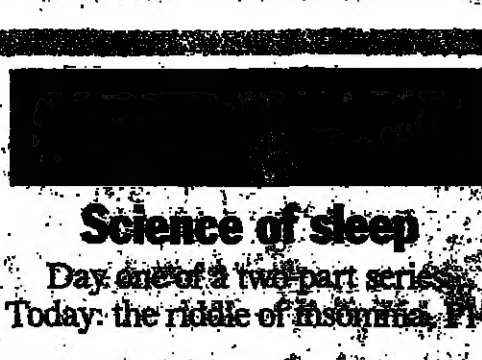
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Passport to Europe

Bargain breaks from £29
Details and token
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Science of sleep

Day one of a two-part series
Today: the riddle of insomnia, PM



12 PAGES OF TOP SPORT

Aston Villa triumph

■ Tennis: Becker's Grand Slam comeback, PAGE 23
■ Rugby: Rodber returns for England, PAGE 30

Millionaire gunman surrenders after mansion siege



John du Pont, eccentric

FROM QUENTIN LETTS
IN NEW YORK

JOHN DU PONT, an eccentric multimillionaire, surrendered last night after the shooting of an Olympic wrestler. Mr du Pont, an expert shot, had barricaded himself inside his Pennsylvania mansion which was surrounded by police marksmen and SWAT teams.

Mr du Pont, 57, who has a history of violence and homosexuality, is suspected of killing David Schultz, 36, a wrestling champion who lived in the grounds of Mr du Pont's 800-acre estate. Mr du Pont employed

him as a coach at a wrestling centre on his Foxcatcher estate at Newtown Square, near Philadelphia.

When the police siege entered its second night on Saturday, negotiators had allowed Mr du Pont to get some sleep. They resumed telephone discussions with the suspect after giving him a "wake-up" call yesterday at 9.45am.

Officers had guarded all entrances to the nine-bedroom house, including its driveway, of tunnels. Sergeant Brian McNeill, of Newtown police, said before the surrender: "He holds hundreds of guns and machineguns. He taught every

one of us to shoot. He's good." The police knew of no motive for Mr du Pont to attack Mr Schultz.

The shooting happened on Friday afternoon outside Mr Schultz's house on the du Pont estate. Mr Schultz was hit once in the arm and twice in the chest by rounds from a .38 revolver. The shots were heard by Mr Schultz's wife, Nancy, who was inside the house. She hurried outside, whereupon Mr du Pont allegedly opened a gate at her. She went back inside and called the police, then stepped outside again to witness Mr du Pont fire the gun again at her husband's body. A body-

guard who was with Mr du Pont stayed at the scene of the shooting. He was interviewed by police but was not suspected.

The du Pont house, with its colonnaded facade, is a copy of the Virginia home of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, who held office from 1809 to 1817. Mr du Pont has lived alone in the house since the death in 1988 of his elderly mother, Jean.

The house's telephones were not working after two unexplained fires last year, so engineers hooked up an emergency line to the house. In a series of conversations, police nego-

tiators had encouraged him to surrender peacefully. At 9pm on Saturday night Mr du Pont told them that he wanted to go to sleep. The negotiators accepted his request, Lieutenant Lee Hunter, a police spokesman, said to enable negotiations to be conducted "on a better line". The house had no heating, but electricity and water were not cut.

Martha du Pont, sister-in-law of the suspect, said of the scene at the house earlier yesterday: "It's like a Howard Hughes scenario. You're dealing with someone who is somewhat mentally ill. We've been

watching it for some time and it's really scary." Her brother-in-law, who was addressed as the Dabai Lama, she said, and had once told a farmer who was moving stones on the estate to replace them "because the rocks were talking to him and did not want to be moved". Mrs du Pont added: "John is not by personality a violent man. Basically, his real self is a gentle person."

Police were looking out for Mark Schultz. David's brother, after reports that he was on his way to Pennsylvania seeking revenge.

Eccentric gunman, page 3

Labour fury at 'villain's friend' attack

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE Deputy Prime Minister, Michael Heseltine, sparked outrage and predictions of the dirtiest general election campaign in modern history last night after branding Labour the villain's friend.

He enraged Labour leaders as he tried to extend Tory charges of hypocrisy against the party, made during last week's dispute over the school Harriet Harman's son is being sent to, to its stance on law and order.

John Major intends to build on the theme in a speech in London tonight. But Mr Heseltine's gibe prompted Gordon Brown, John Prescott and Jack Straw, the Shadow Home Secretary, to condemn his "preposterous" remarks and to predict a year-long onslaught of smears, lies and dirty tricks.

The latest sign of increasing bitterness came as Tony Blair prepared to announce plans today for brighter children to flourish within the comprehensive system as he tries to regain the initiative for Labour after the Harman row.

In a speech at Southwark Cathedral in south London in which he will try to retake the high ground on education, Mr Blair will indicate Labour backing for the general introduction of "accelerated learning". The scheme would allow children to move up to a higher age group for subjects in which they are doing well, for the best teachers to be sent into schools with the poorest academic records and for local education authorities to be set performance targets subject to independent monitoring.

But he will find himself under attack from a rejuvenat-

ed Mr Major, who in a speech tonight will intensify the attack on Labour double standards which last week gave him his best few days since the 1992 general election. Although going nowhere near as far as Mr Heseltine, he will tell a Conservative audience that Labour's hypocrisy on education — saying one thing and doing another — is matched by its record on law order: calling for tougher action to fight crime and voting against measures brought forward to tackle it.

Mr Major will say that the gulf between the political parties on law and order is wide, "an area where Labour's words are completely divorced from Labour's actions". He will cite Labour's refusal to support plans to give the Attorney-General the right of appeal against lenient sentences, the crackdown on bogus asylum seekers and secure training centres for young offenders as examples of where its rhetoric has not matched its voting record.

Mr Heseltine's outburst came in an interview on *The World this Weekend* on BBC Radio in which he said Labour was "on the side of the villain". In a gibe at what he called Labour's hypocrisy on crime, Mr Heseltine said: "Labour today is saying it wants to be tough on crime, but it votes against all the things the Conservatives have done to achieve one of the fastest falling crime rates we have seen in this country for many years. Labour traditionally is on the side of the villain, whereas the Tories are on the side of the victim."

"When we have introduced tougher sentencing, have questioned the right to silence, have increased maximum sentences — every time, Labour votes against these things."

Mr Brown said: "All decent-minded people will be horrified that instead of addressing the country's problems with health, education and employment, Mr Heseltine and the

Conservatives are descending into personalised attacks, smears and dirty tricks. These have reached a new low with the preposterous claim on law and order that one party is on the side of the villain."

"The public must leave the Conservatives in no doubt that their plan for a dirty election campaign to obscure the real issues will not be tolerated and won't work."

Mr Prescott, campaigning in the Hemsworth by-election, said: "It proves what Labour has always said, that the Tories intend to fight the dirtiest general election campaign ever."

Mr Straw said that Mr Heseltine had "dismayed Labour had opposed all measures to increase sentences. He is wholly wrong. In the last two years alone, Labour has called for increased penalties for weapons offences; demanded measures to tackle drug-related crime; and led the way on tougher action against the use and carrying of knives, in the face of initial opposition by Home Office ministers."

In an attempt to move the spotlight from the Harman affair, Labour sources were saying yesterday that a Labour government would not wage war on the grammar schools. Labour's policy is to allow the parents in the areas covered by the schools to decide their future in ballots. But senior figures confirmed that Labour would not trigger ballots from the centre. A ballot would happen only where there was a "significant demand" for one.

The accelerated learning scheme has been pioneered at the The Marches school in Oswestry, under it, children are grouped in sets for different subjects, according to ability and interest rather than age. Pupils can move up to higher age-groups if they are doing well, or move down if they are falling behind.

Peter Riddell, page 16
Letters, page 17



Damian Williams, found dead in a derelict building which police had failed to search

Snow boy found frozen

BY STEPHEN FARRELL

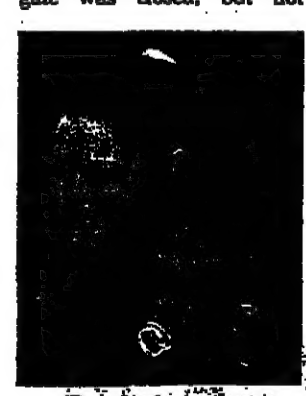
A BOY aged five froze to death 200 yards from his home after going missing while building a snowman.

The body of Damian Williams was found yesterday in a derelict building, 24 hours after he was last seen outside his mother's house in Aubrey Street, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

The building was not searched on Saturday, even though 50 police officers combed the area and Damian was known to play in local alleyways. His body was found in the snow-covered backyard of a boarded-up Victorian house in neighbouring Egerton Street.

Police teams had concentrated on local parks and shopping centres. It was only yesterday, after Damian had been missing overnight, that

search teams were ordered into empty buildings. Detectives believe the "lively" youngster could have climbed into the boarded-up building and been trapped by the height of the gate latch. The gate was closed, but not



Damian's mother

locked. Damian was last seen by his mother Patricia, 25, on the pavement outside her home at 11am on Saturday.

Neighbours later reported seeing him playing with friends at 2pm, and he was spotted running alone at 7.30pm. Fears for his safety grew when searchers found a trail of blood in the snow on the corner. Police dogs and an aircraft were used in the search.

Mrs Williams, a mother of four, was being yesterday comforted by friends and family. She is separated from Damian's father, Edward Bunney. Last night a bunch of red carnations was laid on the doorstep of the derelict house, with a message reading: "Damian — you will always be in our hearts and minds for ever."

British soldiers killed by mine in Bosnia

FROM STACY SULLIVAN
IN SARAJEVO

THREE British soldiers were presumed dead last night after their armoured vehicle hit a landmine in an area of unmarked minefields. They were patrolling a swath of territory to be transferred from the Muslim-Croat federation to the Serb Republic.

The soldiers, serving with the Nato peace implementation force in Bosnia, were on patrol west of Mrkonjic Grad, attempts to rescue them with helicopters were hampered by bad weather and the danger of more unmarked mines. Soldiers in another vehicle with the patrol were unharmed.

The Dayton peace accord obliged the warring factions to submit data on the placing of all mines by January 19. Yesterday's accident was in a field that was left unmarked.

Officers at the British headquarters in Goran Vakuf said they did not know who was responsible because the front line had changed hands several times during the 3½-year war. The former warring factions reported the presence of 1,500 mines in the area under British control, according to Major Steven Kilpatrick. But he said: "We were not given any records of any minefield in the area of this incident."

This is the fourth mine accident that British soldiers have been in since Nato took charge of peacekeeping operations in Bosnia last month.

Three mass graves have been identified within a few miles of the American detachment of Nato forces near the town of Vlasenica in Bosnia. Hundreds, possibly thousands of people, were killed in Serb-held Vlasenica, the site of the Susica detention camp where the United Nations war crimes tribunal estimates 8,000 Muslims were interned. The camp commander has already been indicted.

One witness recalled bodies stacked like logs and another described a lorry-load of soldiers shouting: "There you are, dead Muslims. Soon there will be more of you."

Mass graves, page 8
Leading article, page 17



"I suppose we could win the Lottery and borrow the rest"

Council tax is to rise by up to 93%

BY IAN MURRAY
COMMUNITY CORRESPONDENT

COUNCIL Tax increases of more than three times the level of inflation for millions of households are to be confirmed shortly by London and other urban areas facing even steeper rises.

The likelihood of massive rises in bills, in spite of plans by most authorities to cut services and freeze recruitment and maintenance contracts, is causing deep concern in the Labour leadership as well as the Government. With Labour controlling much of local government, ministers are poised to denounce the rises as evidence that when the Opposition gains power it lets spending soar. Tony Blair has headed the calls by senior Labour figures for restraint.

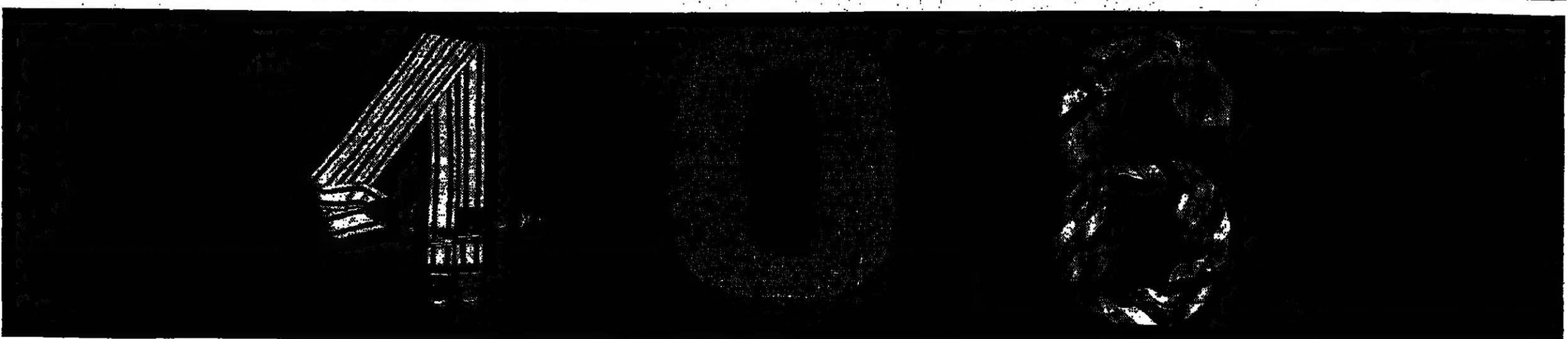
However, the growing concern of ministers is that the councils, rather than the councils, will get the blame for wiping out more than half the gain from Budget reductions in income tax. The steepest threatened rise so far is in the London Borough of Southwark, where residents have been sent a letter warning of increases ranging from 32 per cent to 93 per cent.

Labour calculates that the average 8 per cent increase in council tax forecast by the Government is the equivalent of a 1p on income tax. Householders in the many areas facing a rise of more than 10 per cent will find that the 1p cut in the basic rate of income tax announced in last year's Budget

Continued on page 2, col 4

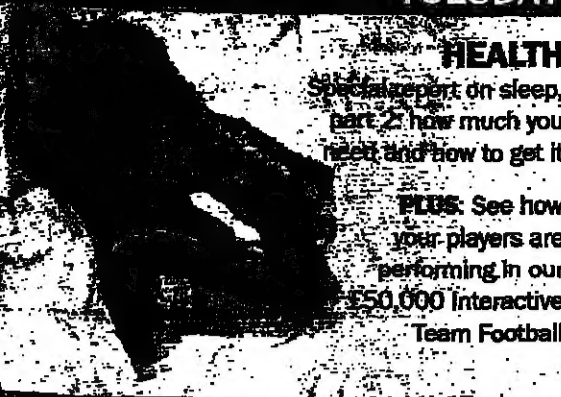


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THIS WEEK IN THE TIMES

TUESDAY



HEALTH

See how much you need to sleep, part 2: how much you need and how to get it

PLUS: See how your players are performing in our £50,000 Interactive Team Football

WEDNESDAY

ARTS

The greatest tearjerker ever told? Rodney Milnes on 100 years of *La Bohème*

PLUS: Interface, our weekly computer supplement



THURSDAY

FILMS OF THE WEEK

Geoff Brown on *Les Misérables*, the movie
PLUS: Health, the Books pages and John Bryant on sport

FRIDAY

POP

Why schools are inviting boy bands into assembly

PLUS: The Valerie Grove interview, and the Education page



SATURDAY

MONEY GUIDE

The A-Z of Personal Finance, part 2

PLUS: The Magazine, Weekend, Car 96, 1015 for young Times readers and Vision, the 7-day TV and radio guide

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK: BARGAIN BREAKS WITH OUR PASSPORT TO EUROPE

Dublin Government 'will not be treated in that manner in future'

BY NICHOLAS WATT
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

IRELAND'S Deputy Prime Minister attacked Britain yesterday for its dealings with Dublin over the peace process. In his harshest comments in months, Dick Spring accused Britain of spreading rumours that he took a harder line on Northern Ireland than John Bruton, his Prime Minister. He described this as "an old British tactic" of "divide and conquer".

Mr Spring voiced Dublin's anger with John Major for proposing elections in the Province without fully consulting the Irish Government. He told Irish Radio: "We will not be treated in that manner in the future. We are a sovereign Government dealing in international relations."

His comments came as British

ministers prepared for a series of critical meetings this week to allay nationalist fears about Mr Major's election proposal. The Prime Minister will tomorrow tell John Hume, the SDLP leader, that his proposal would not herald a return to a Unionist-dominated, Stormont-style assembly. Mr Major will also say that an elected body would provide the only forum for all-party talks if the IRA continued to refuse to disarm.

Senior Anglo-Irish officials will also meet tomorrow to prepare for a full Anglo-Irish Conference in London on Thursday between Mr Spring and Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland Secretary.

Mr Spring said yesterday he would tell Sir Patrick that elections were "not on at this time". He added that

the best way forward lay in the recommendation in the Mitchell report that political parties should sign up to six confidence building measures. These include a commitment to renounce violence.

Mr Spring said: "Let us get to all-party talks. Let the Unionist parties in Northern Ireland come to the table with the Irish Government and put forward their views and their proposals in relation to how they see an election being part of this process."

His comments were echoed by Mr Hume, who rejected Mr Major's election proposal. In an interview on ITV's *Dimbleby* programme, the MP for Foyle said Mr Major had stifled the goalsposts in a bid to delay all-party talks. However, Mr Hume held out hope when he declined to say whether he would boycott elections.

"Until I talk to [Mr Major] in detail and get a detailed notion of what he is on about I am not going to get into setting down guidelines."

Sinn Féin also sounded a more conciliatory note yesterday when Martin McGuinness said the party would consider Mr Major's election proposal. His comments contrasted with remarks by Gerry Adams, who said on Friday that Sinn Féin was "implacably" opposed to it.

Asked on BBC's *On the Record* programme whether Sinn Féin would take part in elections, Mr McGuinness said: "I think that is an option which will have to be considered by the Sinn Féin leadership along with others. We will do that in due course." The leading Sinn Féin member, who later addressed a rally in Londonderry commemorating the

24th anniversary of Bloody Sunday, stressed that his party was not opposed to elections.

David Trimble, the Ulster Unionist leader, insisted that Sinn Féin and the IRA would have to build trust either by disarming or by standing for election. Asked on *Dimbleby* whether he would talk to Sinn Féin in an elected body before the IRA had disarmed, Mr Trimble said: "If the necessary conditions were met, yes."

Cl Judges in Northern Ireland have protested to the Lord Chancellor over a move to withdraw their police bodyguards. Unionist MPs and some government ministers have also been warned that their RUC escorts and armoured cars will no longer be available from early March.

Letters, page 17

Labour MP attacked for naming Sara Keays and child

BY RICHARD FORD AND FRANCES GIBB

LORD DONALDSON, a former Master of the Rolls, said yesterday that the publication of a parliamentary motion identifying Sara Keays and her daughter in breach of a High Court "gagging" order would cause further damage to the courts.

Lord Donaldson spoke out as Conservative backbench MPs criticised Brian Sedgmore for tabling a motion that once again put the power of MPs in direct conflict with the courts.

They accused Mr Sedgmore, Labour MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, of an abuse of parliamentary privilege in tabling a motion in the face of a blanket ban on all publicity relating to Flora Keays, the daughter of Lord Parkinson, the former Cabinet Minister and Conservative Party chairman.

The Early Day Motion, published on Saturday, states that: "This House calls for a change in the law to prevent a gross denial of human rights as in the case of Sara Keays and her daughter, Flora Keays." It adds that they "have been subjected to the imposition of a Mary Bell order, a blanket gag on all publicity relating to a child who has fought a magnificent battle

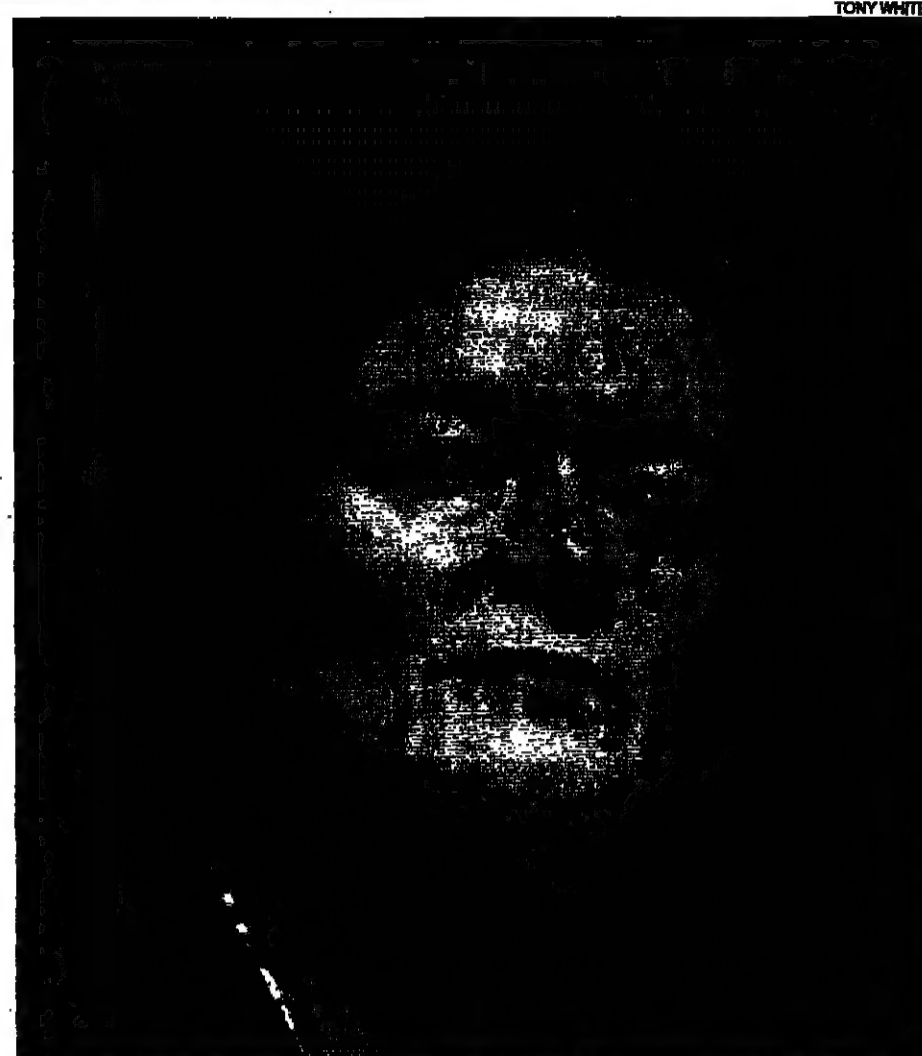
against the adversity of a brain tumour, frequent fits, eventual surgical removal of the tumour and a lengthy recuperation."

It says that "the mother has every right now to fight for proper educational provision for her daughter, using publicity to pursue her cause."

The court order is of the same kind imposed on the media to protect the current identity of Mary Bell, convicted in 1968 of the manslaughter of two children in Newcastle upon Tyne, when she was 11 years old. She was released from Ashham Grange prison in Yorkshire in 1990, changed her name and lives in northern England with her husband and young daughter.

Although Conservative MPs privately condemned Mr Sedgmore's move, they accepted that parliamentary privilege meant he was not in contempt of court. However, many claimed he had abused parliamentary privilege by tabling the motion while a court order was in place.

Lord Donaldson of Lynton said: "When you get someone doing something like this in Parliament it is not a contempt of court. It may be considered highly unusual but Parliament is a law totally



Sara Keays: fighting for education of daughter who suffered brain tumour

unto itself and the courts would not pay any attention to what happened there."

He said there was no direct conflict but gave warning of the dangers of Mr Sedgmore's action. "Part of our unwritten constitution is that the courts respect the authority of Parliament but Parliament also respects the authority of the courts. If people do this sort of thing you are going to tear the whole thing down."

One backbench Tory MP accused Mr Sedgmore of a complete abuse of parliamentary privilege by tabling the

motion in order to circumvent a High Court ruling. "It is scandalous that a Labour MP can stoop so low. It is an abuse of privilege and clearly he should be called to account for that."

His action, although unusual, is not unprecedented. One High Court judge questioned the wisdom of the move as a device to avoid contempt of court laws in a situation where the Court of Appeal had ruled publicity was not in the interests of Miss Keays's daughter.

David Pannick, QC, an expert on constitutional issues, said: "As I understand it, if an

MP puts down certain matters on an order paper, then that is not a breach of any injunction because the courts would not purport to govern what is done in the Houses of Parliament. It is a matter for Parliament, and MPs are answerable to Parliament for such actions."

He said the device of using the cloak of parliamentary privilege to circumvent an order of the courts had been done before, in case of *Spycatcher*, the memoirs of Peter Wright, a former MI5 officer, which was banned from publication in Britain.

Thaw offers only brief respite from snow and freezing wind

BY STEPHEN FARRELL

ICY roads and bitter easterly winds will continue to cause misery for days in spite of a thaw in some areas, forecasters said yesterday. Snow flurries and 35mph gusts are expected, with black ice making roads hazardous.

More cold weather benefits are expected to be triggered around the country today. Since November social security offices have made 3.7 million payments totalling £32 million. Last winter just £77,000 was paid.

Braemar and Aviemore already qualify, and forecasts of sub-zero temperatures mean more are likely to receive the £850 weekly benefit. It is made to three categories of income support claimants: pensioners, disabled people

and parents of children under five. One of the worst-hit areas yesterday was the Rhymney Valley, Mid Glamorgan, and parts of Gwent. Frozen power cables left 900 households without electricity yesterday morning, only hours after the end of a four-day blackout.

"Power lines normally the thickness of a finger are now the size of a toilet roll and the extra weight has brought down cables and snapped poles," South Wales Electricity said. "Workmen have been out until lam in temperatures of -17C. The conditions are appalling, with freezing fog so we cannot even fly in helicopters with generators."

In northeast England engineers reported milder weather with only "isolated" pockets of Co Durham and Yorkshire without power. The AA

mobilised every available patrol vehicle to tackle twice its normal number of Saturday calls. "We are not expecting an improvement until Wednesday," it said.

One woman died and another was seriously injured as they walked along the M1 hard shoulder near Haigh, West Yorkshire. Their vehicle had skidded on ice and they were seeking help when a Rover went out of control and hit them before prompting a multiple pile-up in which nine others were hurt. A fire engine also lost control on the icy carriageway.

A man died when his car went into the River Lea in north London. Divers worked in vain to pull him from the freezing water. Two firemen were treated for exposure.

The weather caused an in-

crease in admissions to casualty departments around the country. Glasgow Royal Infirmary said: "We are 50 per cent up on admissions, with mainly fractures." Orthopaedic referrals to casualty were up by 50 per cent on Saturday at Queens Medical Centre, Nottingham.

The thaw brought little relief in London: firefighters received 1,500 calls as a result of burst pipes.

The weather had benefits for some, however. Bird-watchers were out in force in search of rare migrants. Among the birds being seen in much greater numbers than usual are Arctic redpolls, which arrived in Suffolk about a week ago, and waxwings, signed on the eastern coast.

Forecast, page 20

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Massive rise ahead for council tax

Continued from page 1
will be more than wiped out. The exact amount the Government believes councils should spend will be published by the Environment Department today and debated in Parliament on Wednesday.

However it is unlikely to vary much from the £44.92 billion announced in the Budget last November when the Government admitted that council tax would have to rise by an average of at least 8 per cent just to maintain services at existing levels.

This year is not intended to be just a one-off blip in the growth of council tax. The Government's own projected figures, issued at the time of the Budget, show that over the

next three years council tax is meant to yield an extra £2.8 billion — equivalent to 1.5p on income tax.

The expected increase, the largest since the council tax replaced the poll tax, comes after a 5.4 per cent average rise last year, when the average tax bill of £499 was £25 higher than in 1993-94. This year the average council tax for the country is likely to be around £540 — an increase of about £40.

However, few areas are close to the average and there will be wide regional variations. The impact will be particularly hard felt in London, where the government grant has been reduced in 13 of the 33 authorities. This

has widened the gap between the grant and the amount the boroughs can spend for the second year running and it means that most councils can maintain services only by increases of at least 15 per cent.

The Association of London Government calculates that inner London boroughs face an average 16.4 per cent increase — the equivalent of £100 on a Band D property. The London situation has been exacerbated by the phasing out of this year of transitional relief granted to cushion the effects on more expensive properties of the switch from poll tax to council tax.

In Liverpool, which levies the highest council tax in Britain, Harry Rimmer, the

leader, is thinking of freezing payments at last year's levels. "We are allowed only a 4 per cent increase and if we agree that, it will still mean we have to cut services costing £35 million from our budget," he said. "If we decide on a freeze it will only mean cutting a further £4 million and people might prefer to put up with that rather than face a further rise in their very high council tax."

In Sheffield, which has set a budget above the cap for the past two years, the council can increase the tax level by only 7.5 per cent. If it does so this will still leave a gap of £35 million between revenue and the expenditure needed to maintain present services.

Bennett's 'Madness' scoops awards

Alan Bennett's film, *The Madness of King George*, won awards for best screenplay and cinematography at the Evening Standard Film Award held in London last night.

Jonathan Pryce won the best actor award for his performance as Lytton Strachey in *Carriageton*. For the second year running, Kristin Scott-Thomas was named best actress, this time for *Angels and Insects*.

The most promising newcomer was director Danny Boyle whose debut film *Shallow Grave* was the most successful UK production at the box-office over the past year. Lewis Gilbert, the director whose films include *Reach For The Sky*, *Carve Her Name With Pride* and *Educating Rita*, received a special award in recognition of his contribution to British film-making.

Pay gap persists

The Equal Opportunities Commission is marking its 20th anniversary with a campaign to narrow the pay gap between men and women. Male employees earn 20 per cent more on average than women in spite of the progress towards equality achieved over the past two decades. The problem is marked among part-time workers. The commission is to issue a code of practice to help end discrimination.

Arctic gold hunt

A British geologist is to lead a team of researchers to prospect for gold on the Svalbard archipelago, off the Norwegian coast near the North Pole. Dr Steve Staley, 35, from Church Broughton, Derbyshire, is selling shares in a company called Cold Gold to raise £100,000 for the expedition this summer. He believes analysis of sediment from streams will point to large underground deposits in the remote islands.

Pilots delayed

David Belcliff and Tony Richards, the British pilots who are flying a 50-year-old Tiger Moth to South Africa on a route pioneered by Alan Cobham in 1926, have reached Brindisi in Italy. Take-off on their next leg was delayed yesterday by poor visibility in Rome and slow paperwork at their fuelling stop in Salerno. Today they hope to take their plane, *Skipper*, as far as Preveza in Greece.

Barton's back

The classic radio detective series, *Dick Barton, Special Agent*, is being brought back on Radio 4. The pilot show, which features Dick's son and is to be called *Richard Barton, General Practitioner*, is written by Lol Mason, son of the original writer, Edward J. Mason, who also created *The Archers*. Richard Vernon plays Dick Barton and Robert Bathurst is his son in the pilot, which will be recorded next month.

Lottery winners

Three of the four winners of this week's £40 million National Lottery jackpot came forward yesterday as two bishops joined the Prime Minister in arguing that the lottery was not harmful. The Bishop of London, the Rt Rev Richard Chartres, said it was "pantomime fun" and the Bishop of Salisbury, the Rt Rev David Standfield, said the churches' criticisms of greed had missed the public mood. Winning numbers, page 20.

مكتبة القرآن الكريم

Family 'frowned on wrestling'

Fanatic who had money to indulge his bizarre tastes

FROM QUENTIN LETTS
IN NEW YORK

JOHN Eleuthère du Pont, the multimillionaire, barricaded in his Pennsylvania home yesterday after the shooting of an Olympic wrestler, is a great-grandson of the brilliant young entrepreneur from whom he takes his second name.

When the French Revolution began in 1789, Eleuthère du Pont de Nemours was a 17-year-old chemist at the royal gunpowder mills at Essone. He emigrated to the New World and, noting the poor quality of American explosives, founded a gunpowder factory in Delaware.

That venture created the basis for one of the historic family fortunes of the United States. Du Pont is one of those recurring names in American society, such as Rockefeller, Vanderbilt or Ford. Du Ponts are benefactors and achievers, they make things happen and their names adorn public works committees and high season party lists. They can be found in the old East Coast states such as Virginia, Delaware and the Carolinas, and they are rich.

The family money, which so many used for philanthropy, allowed Mr du Pont to indulge his bizarre tastes and amateur pursuits. One of them was a fascination with explosives.

Mr du Pont is a man of near-obsessive hobbies, from



The ancestor: Eleuthère du Pont de Nemours

seashells to assault vehicles. He built a museum in Delaware to house his collection of stuffed birds, and his seashell collection exceeds two million in number. He was a fanatical swimmer before he turned to wrestling.

He also supported the police, allowing officers to practise at a shooting range he built in his grounds. Such was his interest in the police that he enlisted as a volunteer policeman.

He was known to report for duty in his private helicopter. He bought bullet-proof vests and radio equipment for the local police station and was on first-name terms with most local officers.

Sgt Brian McNeill of Newtown police said Mr du Pont's

connections with the police had helped him to attain the necessary gun permits he needed for his collection of weapons, which included a Gading gun.

Vicki Welch, a neighbour, disclosed that one Christmas Mr du Pont drove down the street in a tank, popped his head through the turret hatch, and calmly asked if her husband wanted to "come and play".

Mr du Pont has in the past said that his relations disapproved of his interest in wrestling and considered the sport unsuitable for a member of such a notable family. "It wasn't a country club sport," he said in a newspaper interview. "Wrestling was thought to be the sport of ruffians."

He ignored their wishes and gave money to support a wrestling programme at a nearby university until the college board became uncomfortable about the generosity he was showing some of the young male athletes.

Mr du Pont's former wife, Gale, disclosed that when married she was threatened by Mr du Pont and reported the matter to the police in Newtown but they took no action. Mr du Pont tried to push her from a moving car, menaced her with a knife and accused her of being a Soviet spy.

At the time of the complaint, police said Mr du Pont was simply "eccentric", a response they repeated when Dan Chaid, another wrestling coach, reported that Mr du Pont had pointed an automatic rifle at his chest in the gymnasium. "We're talking about a sick guy here," Mr Chaid said. He claimed that Mr du Pont sometimes took cocaine.

In 1988 Mr du Pont was accused of sacking Andre Metzger, a wrestling coach, because he turned down his homosexual advances. Mr du Pont denied the story. Dan Mayo, another wrestling acquaintance of Mr du Pont, said: "The best thing to do was work hard, keep your distance and win. John helped out a lot of people, but he wasn't the most stable human. You knew it was going to end in some crazy fashion."

Mr Schultz was known for his aggression on the wrestling mat and after taking the gold medal in the 1984 Olympics he was accused of showing "excessive brutality" to his opponents. He replied by saying: "What are they trying to do, turn this into a sissy sport?"

He took Russian language lessons so that he might understand what his rivals were saying to their coaches. Stan Abel, a retired wrestling coach, said Mr Schultz and his brother Mark were such elegant practitioners of the sport that they were "the Michelangelos of wrestling".



John du Pont training for the US Olympic modern pentathlon team in 1966 and, below, his house



Young master of lieder dismisses his disability

BY DALYA ALBERGE

SIR Simon Rattle and Sir Colin Davis are just two of the international musicians eager to work with a German baritone making his London debut this week. The singing of Thomas Quasthoff, 36, has been lauded by the critics, yet his local music college in Hanover had refused to take him on as a student because of his severe physical disability.

Quasthoff was robbed of his arms and growth by the drug thalidomide, prescribed to pregnant women as a cure for morning sickness and later found to have appalling side-effects.

The music college stipulated that singers play an instrument. Rules could not be changed. "That's Germany," Quasthoff said yesterday.

Undeterred, because he had always wanted to be a singer, he read law at university and studied singing privately. He had started voice training at the age of 14, while a boy soprano. "It was my hobby. For other boys, it was football or table tennis."

In the late 1980s, after Quasthoff had won a number of singing competitions, agents were knocking at his door, asking to represent him.

One critic described being moved to tears by Quasthoff's singing of Brahms. Last year, *The Times* wrote: "No singer thinks more carefully than



Quasthoff: "I have a heart that works"

Quasthoff about the words, and few are able to identify as closely and as passionately as he does with the emotions that inspired them."

Disability was "not a problem", Quasthoff said, explaining that he had lived with it for 36 years and drew strength from his family, friends and music. He added: "I live alone. I don't need any help. I'm sure you have a dark side. Everybody does. We are all disabled. My luck is that everybody can see it. I know so many people who have psychological problems or who are only looking for money or a career."

"That is also a kind of illness. My problem is short arms, short legs, but I have a

clear mind and a heart which works."

He makes his London debut with a lieder recital at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday, singing Schubert, Richard Strauss and Wolf, accompanied by Charles Spencer. In March, he will be giving a concert at the Barbican Centre in London with the English Chamber Orchestra under Pinchas Zukerman; in August, he will be heard in Britain's *War Requiem*, with the Royal Scottish National Orchestra.

Quasthoff's recordings include Schubert lieder, a review in last September's *Hi-Fi News* spoke of "memorably beautiful singing. What a voice this is!"

Quasthoff is to sing Don Fernando in a recording of Beethoven's *Fidelio*, conducted by Sir Colin Davis, and a disc of Mozart arias is on the way.

His engagements throughout Europe for the coming year include an appearance with Rattle and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Although comfortable about discussing his disability, he tries not to draw attention to it. His publicity makes no mention of it. Quasthoff is a singer who happens to be disabled.

He says of his performances: "I want to sing expressively and take the audience on a journey with me."

Lloyd Webber bemoans 'lack of creativity'

BY DALYA ALBERGE, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

SIR Andrew Lloyd Webber criticised British pop music yesterday for what he described as a dearth of imagination and creativity. He lamented the lack of melody and memorable lyrics in every area of popular music from singles and dance hits to musical theatre.

"We are going through a grim period," he said, asking where today's Lennon and McCartney were to be found. "We forget how good a lot of songs were in the Fifties and Sixties. There were so many, we took them for granted."

Sir Andrew is the composer of hits such as *Cats*, which today becomes the longest-running musical on Broadway and in London. It has been seen by 60 million people. They come out humming songs such as *Memory*, whose appeal lies in melody—something lacking in today's pop, he said.

"There's been a turn for the better in the last six months, but not a substantial one," Sir Andrew said. "I don't think there's been a number one in the charts which has really cut through melodically."

He refused to name any band or individual, but chart-toppers in those months included George Michael, Blur and Take That.

He does not keep up with the latest groups, he said, though he does listen to radio chart shows. He dismissed "all those endless dance

records", although conceded that the recordings were technically impressive. His concern is most strongly felt in music-theatre. He cannot see any lyricists or composers of note emerging. "We don't seem to have found somebody who'll come forward. I feel I'm working in a vacuum. I can't think of any other time when there has been so little going on."

He acknowledged talents such as Alain Boublil and Claude-Michel Schönberg, who wrote *Les Misérables* and *Miss Saigon* and who are working on a musical of *Martin Guerre*. "But they are older than me. We've got to find somebody."

He has discussed with the impresario Cameron Mackintosh the idea of a joint initiative to inspire the next generation to put pen to paper. Even song-writing competitions, he said, had failed to produce a name to watch.

Amanda Harcourt, of the British Academy of Songwriters, Composers and Authors, expressed some sympathy for Sir Andrew's views on dance music. "At 122 beats per minute, it is difficult to tell where one ends and the next begins." She said, however, that the quality of entries in this year's Great British Song Contest, the "British Eurovision", have been "better than for a long time".

Photograph, page 20

Du Pont, front, with David Schultz, the Olympic wrestler who was shot dead outside his home on Mr du Pont's 800-acre estate on Friday

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An open letter to the Rt Hon John Gummer MP, Secretary of State for the Environment.

IS THIS WHAT YOU REALLY WANT TO SEE?

Dear Mr Gummer,

We are gravely concerned that the Housing Bill to be debated in Parliament today (29th January) will have harmful consequences for homeless people.

It is proposed to prevent local authorities offering permanent accommodation when they accept homeless households for housing. Instead, families and vulnerable individuals of all ages who have suffered the trauma of homelessness will have to qualify on other grounds of housing need – which could take years. *Surely the people in greatest need are those with no home at all?*

Instead of the security of permanent accommodation, councils will be encouraged to house homeless families in the private sector – even though research shows *this could add up to £118 million to the Housing Benefit Bill* in the first year alone.

While waiting, families in temporary accommodation could find themselves moving as often as every six months. Imagine the damage to children's education if they have to change school each time they move.

children, and to their classmates too. *Children should not be made to suffer because of a failed housing system.*

When you add up all the factors involved...increased Housing Benefit Bills...the disintegration of families...the destructive effect on children's schooling...the effects on vulnerable people of all ages, it becomes clear that the wider economic and social repercussions of this legislation will be costly and every bit as undesirable as the suffering of homeless people themselves.

We therefore ask you to reconsider. The Government wants to ensure that housing goes to those with the best claim to it. Our experience tells us that these changes are not the best way to achieve that aim. Many of us have met with you and your officials already to discuss your proposals.

We will happily do so again if there is a chance of avoiding the unfortunate consequences of passing the homelessness proposals in the Bill as it stands.

It's still not too late. We ask you to reconsider. For the sake of homeless families now and in the future, *please think again.*



Homeless families could wait for years before they get permanent housing

Research by respected academics has highlighted the disruption caused by frequent moves – both to homeless

Signatories

Mike Aaronson
Director General, Save the Children Fund
Ann Abraham
Chief Executive, National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux
Victor Adebawale
Director, Centrepoint
Andrew Arden QC
Tony Babbage OBE
Chairman, National Housing and Town Planning Council
Jan Burnell
Director, National Council of Voluntary Child Care Organisations
Cllr. J. Bury
Chair, Social Services Committee, Association of County Councils
Deborah Constable
British Youth Council
Jim Coulter
Chief Executive, National Federation of Housing Associations

Rabbi Tony Dayfield
Chief Executive, Reform Synagogue of Great Britain
Sheila Durston
London Homelessness Forum
Graham Facks-Martin
Chair, National Housing Forum
Jon Fitzmaurice
Director, CHAR – The Housing Campaign for Single People
James Goudie QC
Christine Gowridge
Director, The Maternity Alliance
Sally Greengross
Director General, Age Concern
The Rev Dr Leslie Griffiths
Past President, Methodist Conference
Cllr. Toby Harris
Chair, Association of London Government
Chris Holmes
Director, Shelter

Chris Ingram
Chairman, CIA Group plc
Cllr. Paul Jenks
Chair, Housing Committee, Association of District Councils
Phil Jew
Campaign for Bedsit Rights
Bharat Mehta
Chief Executive, National Schizophrenia Fellowship
Cllr Margaret Moran
Chair of Housing, Association of Metropolitan Authorities
Steve Miller
Social Action – A joint project of the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain and the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues
Peter Mountford-Smith
Director Specialist Information and Training (SITRA)
Kieran Murphy
Chief Executive, Gingerbread

Mildred Neville
Chair, Churches National Housing Coalition
Gerald Newman
Law Society of England and Wales
Nick Nightingale
National Council of YMCAs
Karin Pappenheim
Director, National Council for One Parent Families
Bill Payne
President, Chartered Institute of Housing
Dinsdale L. Pender
Commissioner (The Territorial Commander), The Salvation Army
Jill Pitkeathley
Chief Executive, Carers' National Association
Robina Rafferty
Director, Catholic Housing Aid Society

Les Roberts
Director, ACRE – The Rural Communities Charity
Mark Scothern
Director, Crisis
Roger Singleton
Senior Director, Barnardo's
Mary Smith MBE, BIA, FCIH
President, Housing Centre Trust
Ian Sparks
Chief Executive, The Children's Society
Sue Wald
Chair, Young Homelessness Group
David Warner
Director, Homeless Network
Tom White CBE
Chief Executive, NCH Action for Children
Sally Witcher
Director, Child Poverty Action Group

This advertisement is placed on behalf of a coalition of organisations working for improvements to homelessness proposals contained in the Housing Bill:
Action for Communities in Rural England • Age Concern • Association of County Councils • Association of District Councils • Association of London Government • Association of Metropolitan Authorities • Barnardo's

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Schoolgirl 'bride' defies court order to return home



Sarah had second meeting with "husband" in prison

By CAROL MIDDLETON

SARAH COOK, the Essex schoolgirl who illegally married a Turkish waiter, has been allowed a second private meeting with him in jail after defying a High Court order to return to Britain.

Sarah, 13, who has denied reports that she is six weeks pregnant, visited the prison in southeast Turkey where Musa Komegac, 18, faces charges of statutory rape, on Saturday.

Senior British diplomats are putting pressure on Sarah's mother Jackie to persuade her daughter to come home. She was made a ward of court on Wednesday by the High Court, taking responsibility for her welfare away from Mrs Cook, 37, and her husband Adrian, 42, and ordered to be returned to Britain "forthwith".

The Family Division of the High Court is due to meet again to reconsider the case today, when Sir Stephen Brown, President of the Family Division, will hear a report from Essex social services.

He will also hear from the Official Solicitor, who has been appointed to look after Sarah's interests, and may call Mr Cook, who is still at the family home in Braintree, to explain his daughter's absence.

The judge can make a decision or give the social services another seven weeks to complete a full report. The existing order is not enforceable in Turkey and the judge may ask the Foreign Office to make official representations to the Turkish Government or ask the police to approach their counterparts in Turkey. The situation is complicated

because Sarah is a witness in Musa's case, which has been adjourned until February 15, when he could be sent for trial at a later date. The local law association will meet in the Marmara region tomorrow to work out the legal implications of the case, which is unprecedented.

Mrs Cook, with Sarah in Turkey, is still her legal guardian there but not in England, where the court is responsible. She initially gave permission for the marriage but has been trying to get her daughter to change her mind. She says her daughter is happy and appears unwilling to make her do something against her will.

In a public show of defiance yesterday, Sarah kissed the Koran to reiterate her love for her adopted country. Locals have lik-

ened Musa and Sarah to Romeo and Juliet and are mobbing her as she walks through the town. A group of Turks calling themselves the Tolerance Movement laid a bouquet of carnations in front of the British consulate in Istanbul and urged that Sarah be allowed to stay.

On Saturday night the Turkish authorities granted Sarah a 25-minute meeting with Musa in Aksu prison, three miles from Kahramanmaraş where she is staying with his family. She was accompanied by her mother. On Friday night, Sarah and Musa met for the first time since he was remanded in custody last Monday.

Turkey's Ministry of Justice said the British High Court order had, as yet, no validity in Turkey. To prove that Sarah was a ward of a

British court and required to return to Britain, the British Government would have to open a case in Kahramanmaraş which could take weeks or months.

Aslan Yildirim, the Turkish provincial governor, said: "The child will stay. These two people love each other. Sarah is our bride now."

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday: "We can't force Mrs Cook to do anything. We can advise her of the judgment made by the Family Division of the High Court."

Musa faces up to five years in jail for statutory rape because the legal age for marriage in Turkey is 15. Asked about rumours that she was pregnant, Sarah said: "I do not want to have a baby until I am at least 25."

Earlier in the day, she was treated like a celebrity in Kahramanmaraş when she went for a walk around shops. Mehmet Ozas, a local journalist, said: "Her maturity and the way she is able to answer questions and take everything in her stride has amazed everyone. The local people show genuine affection for her."

"They call her 'the people's bride' and have given her lots of presents, including gold bracelets. Musa is being treated like a king in prison and she has become a local celebrity."

Sarah has said she felt ugly in England and was bullied at school. She flew to Turkey to be with Musa after she met him on holiday last year. The couple went through a marriage ceremony three weeks ago. She has adopted Muslim dress and is not seen in public with her head uncovered.

British police study aggressive techniques used to clean up the mean streets of New York

Howard seeks US inspiration for crime clampdown

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

AN AGGRESSIVE American "can do" style of policing, which has cut crime in New York, is being examined by British forces.

Senior ministers and police officers, led by Michael Howard, the Home Secretary, have visited New York to study how the think-positive police could help to sharpen British police performance. A report is being prepared by a two-man team sent to the city last autumn by Sir Trevor Morris, the Chief Inspector of Constabulary.

There is particular interest in New York's system of making police commanders answerable for their area's crime-fighting performance at monthly meetings with their superiors.

One British police source said: "In New York they are targeting crime and getting criminals, not accepting it as an endemic disease in society. It is a robust, brisk management technique. The process could work here and get things done."

There was a 17.5 per cent drop in serious crime in New York last year. The homicide rate is at its lowest for 25 years, with 1,182 killings last year compared with 1,582 in 1994. There were 65,000 fewer felonies last year.

In Britain there are 600 to 700 murders annually. Scotland Yard said there were 174 cases of manslaughter and murder in London in 1994-95.

The man behind the changes in New York is Commissioner William Bratton, who took over two years ago. Supported by the Mayor, Rudolph Giuliani, a former dis-

trict attorney, Mr Bratton has applied corporate techniques used in firms such as General Electric and Johnson & Johnson.

He sent in "re-engineering teams" to examine the force and realised the police were judged by how quickly they responded to crime rather than by how much they prevented. The 38,000-strong force - 10,000 bigger than the Metropolitan Police - now focuses on five core areas: guns, youth violence, drugs, domestic violence and public disorder.

Local police chiefs were asked by how much they thought crime could be cut, and those who considered only small reductions were possible were sacked. This led

Hotline calls cost £80 each

A telephone line to allow victims of crime to object to perpetrators being given temporary release from jail has had less than one call a day. Last year the line had 238 calls and the bill comes to more than £80 a call. Michael Howard, the Home Secretary, announced the line in 1994 after several prisoners on leave committed crimes. Harry Fletcher, a probation officer's leader, yesterday urged "real support [for] victims, not the shame of a hotline".

to a stream of older, middle-ranking officers resigning or taking early retirement, to be replaced by a new breed of younger commanders eager to make the streets safer and push up arrest rates.

They are trying to wrest back areas dominated by drug dealers under a "zero tolerance" strategy which has also seen a clampdown on prostitution in public places, itinerant windscreen washers, drunk-and-disorderly and "boombox" music systems in cars.

Mr Howard is eager to make police officers more accountable for their crime-fighting performance, but has had to dilute his proposals for performance-related pay. In New York commanders must account for their crime-fighting efforts at meetings where they face Jack "Spats" Maple, the Deputy Commissioner, and their peers for up to three hours.

A Whitehall source said: "Mr Howard was impressed with what has been achieved in New York. A lot of the analysis of crime done there is also done here but the police do not get enough credit for what they are doing."

The team from the inspectorate was led by Dick Monk, a former Scotland Yard commander and now an Assistant Inspector of Constabulary. He and a colleague spent a week in New York, studying how police worked in different precincts. Later this year Brian Hayes, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, will visit the city to seek policing methods that could benefit London.



Commissioner Bratton and two of New York's finest: he likes the intimidating look of the old-style uniforms

Tough guy with ruthless approach to low-lives and ineffective cops



Elliott Ness: a successor at last in William Bratton

FROM QUENTIN LETTS IN NEW YORK

NOT since Elliott Ness and The Untouchables has an American city cop had the public profile of William Bratton, Commissioner of New York police. This slim, intense man with the strong nose and steady gaze has presided over a 27 per cent drop in crime in two years. He has done it by working from the bottom upwards.

Mr Bratton and his Republican boss, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, believe in the "broken windows" theory: if you fix a broken window pane, the building is less likely to be burgled. Adjust this theory to society, and it means you apprehend the petty louts, foul-mouthed punks and mule-headed graffiti artists who make New York life a misery. When the message has got through to these small-time

urban low-lives, the theory goes, it will start to reach the higher levels of the criminal fraternity.

To describe Mr Bratton as a "tough guy" is to underestimate him, although he is certainly a wiry customer who has little sympathy for weaklings and likes old-style uniforms and their intimidating look. He has introduced monthly "Constat" (computer statistics) appraisals of the city's 76 police precincts. Each area's latest crime rates are measured and examined for trends. Local commanders who fail to show that they are up to speed are fired and, if the Constat figures merit it, a task force of officers is dispatched to the trouble zone to deal with the problem, clinically and fast.

Mr Bratton, himself a decorated former neighbourhood beat cop, was previously in charge of transport policing in New York and his native

Boston. He focused on apprehending fare dodgers on the New York subway, reasoning that they were the muggers of tomorrow. Subway crime was halved and there are now more passengers, a classic example of the Giuliani "quality of life" politics.

Posters in New York police stations remind officers to "Just Ask". In the old days, petty offenders such as drunks and beggars were ignored by the police. Now, officers question them to find out what else and who else they know. Under persistent questioning - "Do you have a gun on you? Are you carrying drugs? Do you know any dealers?" - it is amazing what someone who has been stopped for, say, a motoring offence will admit.

Most of the city's traffic wardens, who had no power of arrest, have been disposed of. Instead, Mr Bratton has deployed a police officer at most major

road junctions. The idea is not only to improve traffic flow, but also to make people aware of where they can find the nearest cop.

Complaints about police brutality have increased, to which Mr Bratton responds: "That's too damn bad." Mayor Giuliani came under pressure last week to save money by cutting police numbers. With the murder rate down 29 per cent, the accountants can argue that such a big police force is not needed. It remains to be seen if Mr Bratton can protect his empire.

Meanwhile, the criminal classes have not had it so bad for a long time. From the itinerant car windscreen washers menacing motorists for tips, to the mafia warehousemen running Manhattan's fish market, life on the wrong side of the street has not been much fun since Messrs Bratton and Giuliani hit town.

Soccer scores as new A-level goal

By DAVID CHARTER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

DEMAND from schools and colleges has led one of the country's largest examination boards to introduce A levels in football, rugby and cricket.

They are A levels of two halves, split between the candidate's abilities and an academic analysis of sports history, training methods and tactics. Soccer A-level students will be assessed in dribbling, passing, shooting and heading, as well as an ability to analyse games on video.

The Associated Examining Board believes its move will broaden the appeal of physical education in support of a call by the Prime Minister last year for more team-based sports in schools.

PE and sports studies were introduced as A levels ten years ago but the board feared an outcry over standards if soccer and rugby were included. The idea is now felt to have proved itself academically, with general acceptance by universities and almost 15,000 candidates at 600 schools preparing to take the A levels this summer.

Almost one third of the marks for A-level PE are based on the candidate's performance in two chosen sports: one team game and one individual pursuit. The sports studies A level has a 3,000-word dissertation instead of an assessment of practical skills.

In the soccer syllabus, 40 of the 200 marks available in practical assessment are for skills including dribbling, passing, shooting and heading during a game. A further 30 marks each are for attacking and defensive play. Demonstrating skills individually earns up to 40 marks more. The remaining 60 marks are for an ability to analyse tactics live and on video. All this forms 15 per cent of a final A-level grade.

Seventy per cent of marks will be for academic work on the physiological aspects of sport, exercise and training methods, muscle operation, circulation and energy science, as well as historical, cultural and social studies.

George Turnbull, of the examining board, said: "It is a traditional A level in the sense it is academic. They have got to demonstrate good technique but links are practical to the theoretical, so they have an understanding of what they are doing and why they are doing it. It is not just a case of scoring five goals and getting an A level."

Sport, pages 21-32

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Researchers say society faces growing turmoil as teenagers clash with pensioner parents

Fortysomething fathers 'threaten future of family'

REPORTS BY DOMINIC KENNEDY

A SHARP increase in the number of men fathering children in their 40s and 50s is likely to put the family unit under severe strain within the next decade. The prospect of "pensioner parents" who have little understanding of their teenage children, little money to pay for their upkeep, and who may actually need their children to care for them, is worrying social researchers and economists.

Analysis of the latest figures from the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys reveals the marked trend towards middle-aged fatherhood. The proportion of children fathered by men in their 40s has grown by 67 per cent in less than two decades.

In 1993, there were 35,257 live births within marriage to fathers in their 40s, compared with only 23,787 in 1977. The figures also record a 44 per cent increase in the proportion of children fathered by men in their 50s since 1976, a rise of 59 per cent for men in their 60s and a 143 per cent rise among over-60s. The increase is more surprising because, at the same time, the number of legitimate births fell from 513,880 to 456,919. Meanwhile, fatherhood among men in their 20s fell by 31 per cent between 1977 and 1993.

It has been almost wiped out among teenagers. In 1966,

18,000 children were born to fathers in their teens. In 1993, the figure was 1,400. The figures relate only to legitimate births and some of the fall can be attributed to the increase in single mothers.

Social changes since the 1970s include an increase in the number of second families as the divorce rate has risen and in the age at which women have children. Patricia Morgan, senior research fellow with the Institute of Economic Affairs, pointed to American research showing children had little understanding of their elderly parents.

She added that women were choosing mature men to father their children because so many young males were unmarried. "Certainly in working-class areas, women who get married are often looking for much older men because these are the ones that have a wage packet."

The trend towards older fatherhood coincides with a worrying loss of affluence and security among middle-aged men, raising the question of who will pay for the children. "A lot of middle-aged men are being made redundant and you don't inherit," said Ms Morgan. "Men used to be at the peak of their careers in their 50s, whether they were town hall clerks or surgeons. Then you had mass redundancies,

particularly getting rid of the older, more expensive workers. This has knocked the economic foundation out of the middle-class family."

Professor Geoff Dench of the Institute of Community Studies feared for a future society, struggling to cope with the cost of an ageing population, where young sons and daughters had to take responsibility for elderly parents. "If the welfare state collapsed, if pensions were worth nothing and a lot of people found they had old dependent relatives, life would be quite hard," he said.

A study of farming families in Ireland, where there is a tradition of late parenthood, had shown severe conflict between young adults and parents too old to contribute to the farm. The children wanted the older generation to die.

Professor Richard Whitfield, a social scientist and honorary chairman of the National Family Trust, said it was undesirable for men over 55 to father children because they had so few working years left to support a family. Adrienne Burgess, researcher for the Institute for Public Policy Research and author of a forthcoming book, *Fatherhood Reclaimed*, said the children of older fathers were often embarrassed by their age.



Tim Keeler with his son, Tom: "My grandson James was excited to see Granddad's little boy, not jealous at all"

More involved second time around

TIM KEELER took early retirement from his job as a bank manager and decided he could cope with a new baby at home. His second wife, Gill, 15 years his junior, wanted to pursue her career in merchant banking.

Mr Keeler, 51, who has an adult daughter and son and a grandson, finds caring for 20-month-old Tom fulfilling. He was 21 when his daughter, Michelle, was born to his first wife, Christine, and 24 when his son, Christopher, arrived.

"My participation then was less than now because Chris-

tine was at home looking after the kids while I was out grafting," he said. "I didn't see them develop. With Tom I have a different viewpoint. It is quite a wonderful experience to be with him."

"We went to antenatal classes. I certainly didn't feel out of it. I was at Tom's birth which I wasn't for Michelle. I was very proud. Once a week I look after my grandson James, who is five, and he was very excited to see Granddad's little boy, not jealous at all."

Mr Keeler married again ten years ago, when he was

still an ambitious assistant manager and his second wife's career had yet to develop. "I have found the whole thing rather uplifting. You do get situations where for two or three nights in a row Tom is not sleeping too well and you have to get up and comfort him. I find that pretty tiring."

"In ten years' time I'll be in my 60s and Tom will be coming up to 12 and demanding a lot more energetic things from me. I expect one day Tom will wake up and think 'He's a bit past it. My father lived until his 90s. I'm hoping

I have another 30 years or more ahead of me."

Mr Keeler, of Lee, southeast London, has made financial provision for Tom's education. He and his wife are considering having another baby in the next few years but after that would be too late.

"The mid-50s is probably where the line is drawn, not so much keeping up with them when they are infants but when they are in their mid-teens," he said. "If you are in your mid-70s you are perhaps not in the position to give them guidance and help."

'I'm more soppy about my children because I am so old'

THROUGH all his adventures as a young man — living in dangerous and exotic countries as a foreign correspondent and a wartime worker for the United Nations — Bruce Palling never felt the urgent need to be a father. Today, the 46-year-old enjoys nothing better than to wake before dawn to give his 18-month-old son Henry his first feed of the day.

"I always leap in there with his bottle at 6am because it's such a pleasant experience," said Mr Palling, of Notting Hill, west London, whose other son, Cosmo, is three.

He left Australia when he was 22 to explore the world's exciting places. At

23 he was in Laos and at 26 in Africa. He has lived in Thailand, India and America. "I had a very good time living all over the world," he said. "I can't imagine not doing those things. It wouldn't have been possible to have a family, given my lifestyle. Maybe I wasn't mature enough."

Family history suggested, however, that one day he would settle down. "Fundamentally, I always had the notion that I wanted to have children in my 40s because my father and mother had me in their 40s," he said. "All my grandparents were born in the 1860s and 1870s."

"I was never broody as such. I just

knew in principle that fatherhood was a good thing. Like a pre-pubescent thinking about sex, you just don't have a notion until it's your turn. I am delighted that I didn't get married in my 20s. I'm more soppy about my children because they are so young and I am so old."

Mr Palling once had to carry the body of a murdered child when he worked for the UN High Commission for Refugees on the Thai-Cambodia border. He now has a quieter life, running the small, upmarket Western & Oriental Travel company.

Mr Palling's girlfriend, Lucinda Bredin, a former deputy editor of

Harpers & Queen, accepted his proposal of marriage soon after they returned from a holiday in Florence. They had a Buddhist wedding in a friend's garden in Bangkok. She is 11 years his junior.

"The joy of having children when you are older is that you know what you want out of life," he said. "In my 20s or 30s I would have been so worried about missing the next rung on the promotion ladder."

"It's very maturing. I can see why people become more conservative and rooted in material things because you have a real responsibility to look after your children."



Bruce Palling: exploring a new world with his sons

"It's a Bowel Infection?"
WHEN IT COMES TO HEALTHCARE,
WE TALK SENSE.

Intensive research has indicated that the duration of rest periods should not usually be of a period in excess of twenty six hours.

Those who are particularly susceptible to gastrointestinal distress include the addition of the diabetic, as well as those who are in the process of receiving chemotherapy and deferoxamine therapy.

And I don't think it needs a lesson of my professional standing to tell you that in addition, patients who have been previously diagnosed as suffering from gastrointestinal distress have a significantly greater risk of the type of infection that gastroenteritis has.

"IT'S A
BOWEL INFECTION?"
WHEN IT COMES TO HEALTHCARE,
WE TALK SENSE.

CSA on the trail of affluent men who claim poverty

BY JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH CORRESPONDENT

THE Child Support Agency is to have new powers to investigate fathers who conceal their wealth in order to pay lower maintenance.

Self-employed men who live in expensive houses and drive costly cars but make low payments because they are modest earners on paper will be required to explain how they can afford their high standard of living.

Mothers who are seeking maintenance will be encouraged to gather evidence about the lifestyle of their former partner to present to the agency.

Critics fear that the new rules will put pressure on second wives because of the difficulty of disentangling couples' assets.

The change is part of the Child Support Act 1995, which is to be laid before the Commons by Andrew Mitchell, a junior Social Security Minister.

The new regulations will for

the first time allow officials to depart from the complex formula used to calculate maintenance payments, if there are special circumstances.

A spokesman for the Department of Social Security said that someone who had exceptionally high travel costs to work, which were not allowed for in the formula, could be helped by the regulations.

They will also, however, allow investigations into "re-partnered" men, such as the self-employed and company directors, who seek to avoid paying maintenance by claiming they have little money but still have a good standard of living.

There has been quite a bit of correspondence from women on this. It is a loophole that ministers want to try to close," the department's spokesman said.

The new powers will work both ways, however. Fathers will be able to apply for a

reduction in maintenance payments if they have evidence that their former partner's standard of living is higher than their declared income suggests.

A pilot scheme is planned to begin in Hastings, East Sussex, in April and the system will be introduced nationwide by the end of the year.

Critics of the CSA condemned the move, saying it would be difficult to distinguish a father's assets from those of his new partner. Bruce Liddington, chairman of Families Need Fathers, said: "Anything which brings more flexibility to the way the Child Support Agency works is to be welcomed. But the immoral side of the agency is that it is bringing a third party's income into consideration."

"That may not be the intention, but experience has shown the declared intentions of the agency to be so much nonsense."

Abbey's 'vulgar' window must go

A Victorian stained-glass window in Sherborne Abbey is to be replaced with a modern design after the vicar, the Rev Eric Woods, campaigned to have it removed. The Court of Arches, the highest church court, dismissed an appeal on Saturday by the Victorian Society to save Augustus Pugin's window, which Mr Woods had said was "vulgar".

William Flinter-Sankey, of the Victorian Society, said: "We are very disappointed. We believe that there is a good case for keeping the window. It is beautiful and important historically." The society may take its case to the Privy Council, Peter Cormack, of the Council for the Care of Churches, said: "Historians are convinced that the window should be retained."

Disabled victim

A disabled man given a 50 per cent chance of surviving surgery to his spine was beaten and robbed of £30 yesterday by three men as he walked home on crutches from a nightclub where he worked. Maurice Castles, 30, from Bitterne, Southampton, was left in agony after the attack.

World record

A record number of listeners are tuning in to the BBC World Service. Audience figures published today show a weekly global audience of 140 million listeners, 5 per cent up on last year's 133 million. The Government is considering proposals to cut World Service funding by £20 million.

Nightclub death

A student found dead in a nightclub toilet may be the latest victim of the drug Ecstasy. Ben Noades, 18, of Boscombe, Dorset, is believed to have taken two tablets of the drug before entering a club in Aldershot, Hampshire. A post-mortem examination is due to be held today.

Deanery raided

Antiques and silver worth over £4,000 have been stolen from the home of the Dean of Lincoln, the Very Rev Brandon Jackson. The haul included Victorian silver, cutlery and a French clock. A police spokesman said the theft from the deanery in Eastgate was "a very professional job".

Guard for whales

Coastguards last night mounted a security vigil on six sperm whales that died after becoming stranded on Cruden Bay beach, north of Aberdeen, early yesterday. Attempts were made to save one found barely alive but all died. A decision will be made today on how to dispose of the whales.

Royal visit off

A visit by the Princess Royal to British scientists near the South Pole has been cancelled because the aircraft due to fly her there has developed mechanical problems. The Princess was due in the Antarctic after a five-day visit this week to the Falkland Islands, which is going ahead.

Beware otters

Signs warning of otters crossing the road are being erected at various danger spots in the Shetland Islands to try to cut the number being killed by vehicles. The otter colony, which has grown to over 1,000 and is rising rapidly, is increasingly at risk as the animals lose their fear of humans.

Specialist care is key in breast cancer

TEN years after surgery, women who have had cancer of the breast treated in a specialist breast clinic by surgeons, pathologists and oncologists with a particular interest in the disease have an 8 per cent better chance of being alive than those treated by a general surgeon working in a non-specialist unit.

The choice of hospital when surgery is necessary can be a life-or-death decision, but although patients are encouraged to complain about an impolite receptionist or the time they have to wait in the outpatients' department, they have no opportunity to question the success rate of the hospital unit to which they are about to entrust their life.

The medical journal the *BMJ* has recently published a survey by the West of Scotland cancer surveillance unit, based at Ruchill Hospital in Glasgow, which has compared the survival of patients with cancer of the breast between those who were



Dr Thomas Stuttaford

admitted to specialist breast units and those dealt with by general surgeons.

It had been thought that the affluent might have better rates of survival. However, the survey carefully classified patients being studied as to their social class, the time when the patient came forward for treatment, the size of the tumour when it was first noticed, and the degree to which the cancer had spread — if indeed it had spread at all.

It was found that even when allowance had been made for each of these factors, it was the skill of the surgeon and the team, as measured by their special interest in breast dis-

ease, that was a constant and important factor in determining the outcome of treatment.

The research found there was no difference in the type of patients referred by general practitioners to specialist or non-specialist units, and that it was the treatment that mattered rather than the socio-economic group to which the patients belonged.

In a specialist breast unit, surgeons have the advantage of working closely with pathologists and oncologists who are equally well trained and dedicated. The skill of the pathologists in classifying the nature of the breast tumour, and that of the oncologists in supervising

ing the type and, if necessary, the nature of drugs prescribed, is also likely to be better developed as a result of more experience in a specialised breast unit.

The research workers from the surveillance unit also excluded the possibility that the advantages of going to a specialised breast unit might reflect GPs' different ways of choosing patients for referral to one surgeon or another; they found that there was in fact no difference in the type of patient referred to either unit.

The statistics showed that the advantage of attending a specialist breast unit was particularly important to those women who developed cancer between the ages of 50 and 64. Overall, the chances of survival were improved by 9 per cent five years after surgery, and by 8 per cent ten years later.

Selecting the best medical unit may be as important as selecting the best school but at the moment, most patients are denied this freedom of choice.

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Thunderstorms may force Global Challenger to follow route of doomed Swedish adventurer

Branson crew to brave balloonists' Arctic graveyard

BY ANDREW PIERCE

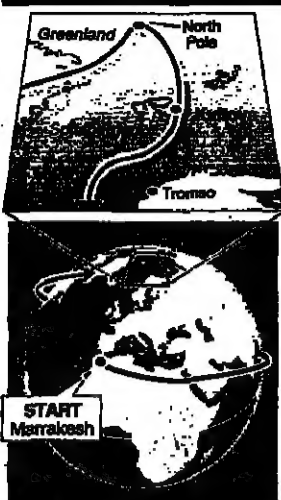
RICHARD BRANSON and his fellow round-the-world balloonists are preparing to follow the route of pioneering Swedish balloonist Salomon August Andrée, who froze to death in the Arctic almost a hundred years ago.

Emergency plans were drawn up at the weekend by the Virgin Global Challenger team to adopt a more northerly route across North America and the Arctic. The route, which is fraught with danger, has been chosen to try to avoid potentially lethal sub-tropical thunderstorms.

After lift-off from Morocco, the balloon will head east across North Africa — if negotiations for permission to enter Libyan airspace are successful. Other countries to be crossed include India and China.

Mr Branson and his crew members, Per Lindstrand and Rory McCarthy, are planning to return to the balloon in Marrakesh later this week. The launch has been delayed because of unusually cold and wet weather in Morocco.

Any plan to cross the Arctic, long regarded as a graveyard for balloonists and aviators, must take into account the possibility of a forced landing. The Global Challenger crew spent the weekend studying the final harrowing reports of Andrée's death in 1897. It was one of the most poignant and dramatic incidents in the



Salomon August Andrée, the Swedish adventurer, took off from Spitsbergen to cross the North Pole in 1897 but was brought down when ice shards ripped his balloon

history of Polar exploration. The frozen remains of Andrée and his two companions, Strindberg and Fränkel, were found in melting snow in September 1930. They had taken off in their 5-tonne hydrogen balloon from Spitsbergen to fly across the North

Pole, but it was torn to shreds by shards of ice which formed when they flew below 21,000 feet.

Mr Branson said: "It will be vital to stay above 21,000 feet. Below that we are vulnerable to the 'supercooled ice droplets phenomenon'. At

a certain point they turn instantly to ice when in contact with a particle of dust or dirt. If they hit the balloon they will bring us down. We know about the phenomenon. Andrée did not."

After they came down, Andrée and his colleagues travelled 200 miles in a frail canvas boat over broken ice before their deaths on an island off Spitsbergen. Their bodies were not found until September 1930.

Dr Gunar Horn, a Norwegian explorer who made the grim discovery, wrote:

"Strange were our feelings standing on the very beach where valiant Andrée and his companions had 33 years ago made their last halt. In deep silence we went towards the camp, which only too distinctly told us what had happened. There was a boat

half buried in the snow with its stem towards the shore. Beside it was a sledge and on the ice some yards further away a piece of black and red cloth with windows, perhaps a piece of tent. And Andrée himself, only recognisable by the monogram on his coat.

leading against the side of the mountain a few yards north-east of the boat. He had worn Polar shoes and was otherwise well dressed.

"We may imagine their joy when they set foot on the island and had firm ground to tread upon and no longer the unpleasant drifting ice. But from Kvitø [now Kvitoja, White Island] they could not get away."

Truly they fought and struggled bravely and valiantly to their very last moment as true sons of the country which fostered them. Their remains were eventually buried in Sweden in 1934.

The Virgin team is undaunted by the prospect of an Arctic landing and has spent last week planning such an event. They have been taught how to build an igloo and the balloon capsule will be loaded with freezing-weather suits and life rafts.

The three men have been taught how to turn their parachutes into rescue signals and each has a search and rescue beacon that broadcasts on the aviation distress frequency.

Mr Branson said: "An Arctic landing is not ideal. It is an option we are looking at seriously. It will give us a greater variety of choices in terms of the jet streams across the Pacific and the Atlantic. Because the weather has been so unpredictable it will give us more flexibility. We have learnt the lessons of Andrée."

Ministry revokes rest periods for shellfish

BY JONATHAN PRYNN, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

EUROPEAN rules which set the same tough conditions on the transportation of mussels, oysters and winkles as those for veal calves have been blocked by the Government. The regulations required the shellfish to be transported in conditions that "avoid injury, stress and suffering" and to have regular rest periods during their journey.

In addition they had frequently to be sprayed or immersed in water and lengthy travel documentation had to be completed for journeys more than 50km (30 miles).

Shellfish producers faced huge extra costs because of the rules, drawn up by the European Commission in response to public concern about the welfare of live animals on long journeys. The directive ap-

plied to livestock and "any other cold-blooded creature of any species".

But after intervention from Angela Browning, the Agriculture Minister, suppliers have been told that the regulations can be interpreted so that they are merely "appropriate for the species concerned".

The problem was brought to the attention of the Government by John Whittingdale, Tory MP for Colchester South and Maldon, whose constituency includes several shellfish producers.

He said: "This is an example of an inflexible regulation, which is dreamt up by unthinking bureaucrats, that has the unintended effect of threatening the livelihoods of large numbers of people for quite clearly ludicrous reasons."

"Everyone supports the idea

of having humane regulations to govern the transport of cattle, sheep, and warm-blooded animals, but the idea it could be extended to cover shellfish is patently absurd."

Peter Davidson, owner of Dengie Shellfish in Southminster, Essex, feared his daily loads of crabs, lobsters, winkles, oysters and mussels to and from Billingsgate market in east London would be severely affected. "Because the journey is more like 50 miles than 50km, I would have needed a piece of paper for each of the batches of shellfish to be moved," he said.

"There would have to be rest periods, and rest periods for shellfish would presumably mean putting them in water or damping them down. But because many of my oysters are purified, you are not allowed for health reasons to re-immerser them or spray them again until they are sold. The whole thing is an absolute nonsense."

Mrs Browning said: "The regulations were slipped through at the insistence of other EU member states. It could have been a piece of Euro-nonsense had we allowed it just to go on as it stood."

"What is appropriate for transporting sheep is very different to what is appropriate for transporting a few bags of mussels. Our concern at MAFF with shellfish is that they travel hygienically so they are good and fresh to eat at the other end."

Shellfish producers have also been told they do not have to draw up journey plans. But they will have to carry basic documentation governing all live creatures in transit, stating where they have come from and when they set out.

Spain agrees to pay Cornish fishermen

BY A STAFF REPORTER

BRITISH fishermen will finally receive compensation from Spain for damage to their nets and gear during clashes in the Bay of Biscay two years ago. A total of £100,000 is to be paid to owners of trawlers from Newlyn, Cornwall.

Trawlers lost nets and gear when larger Spanish boats steamed through their positions in the lucrative tuna fishing grounds. Talks have been going on ever since to clinch a compensation deal and a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said they expected the money would be paid directly to the fishermen within the next fortnight. The

deal has come too late to stop one skipper quitting the sea. Martin Jones, 47, lost gear worth £26,000 from his trawler *Pilot Star* in the clashes. Now he has decided to scrap his boat under the Government's decommissioning scheme to reduce the size of the British fleet and yesterday was busy cutting it up.

"We have been told the money is coming so many times I will not believe it until I actually bank the cheque," Mr Jones said. "All the time this has been dragging on I have been paying interest on the money I had to borrow from the bank to replace the damaged gear."

Lord Lichfield bans mobile phones on pheasant shoots

BY A STAFF REPORTER

THE Earl of Lichfield has ordered sportsmen not to use mobile phones when they go pheasant-shooting on his Staffordshire estate.

He is threatening on-the-spot fines of between £20 and £50 for people who refuse to switch off their phones while on his shooting grounds at Rampton, near Kugeley. The fine for a telephone ringing is £20 — but it goes up to £50 if the call is answered.

Lord Lichfield, the photographer known professionally as Patrick Lichfield, lives 15 miles from the shooting fields, in a flat at Stugborough Hall, set in 900 acres and run by the National Trust.

Rodney Hazard, the estate's agent, said the earl felt it was "frightfully bad manners" for sportsmen to take mobile phones while out shooting. "When you are



Lord Lichfield: £50 fine for answering the phone

going shooting you are doing something leisurely. You are there to enjoy yourself, not to make business calls," Mr Hazard said.

"Some people come just to show their telephones and

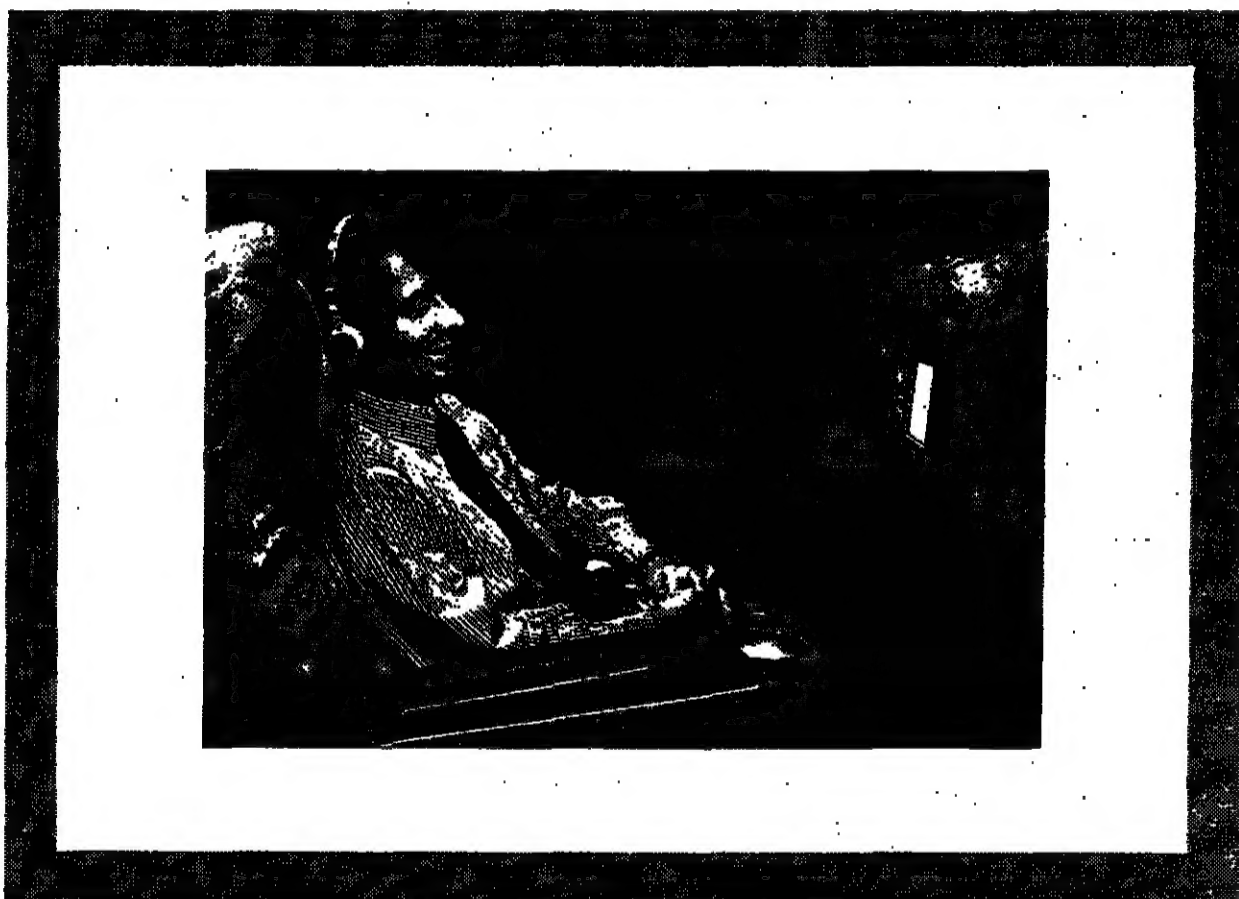
others make sure people ring them just for show. They even get calls from their girlfriends on the shoot, and that is not the done thing."

"Some people are worse than others and are on the phone the whole time. The shooting manager, whose job it is to find people and move them around, finds somebody is not there; they are on the bloody phone. People come out in the countryside to enjoy themselves, not to be on the phone."

Lord Lichfield was not available for comment yesterday. However, he is adamant that people visiting the countryside cannot do so encumbered by modern technology. Fines collected will be distributed between shooting and country organisations.

The estate was given to the National Trust in 1966 but Lord Lichfield still lives in part of the main house.

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Rags and bullet casings testify to the thousands of Muslims feared killed by jeering captors

Mass graves scar hillsides round former Serb camp

AT THE edge of a forest above the Serb-held Vlasenica there is a 40ft-wide dirt pit. Bits of clothing, stray shoes and bullet casings poke out from the flattened earth. A dilapidated blue trench-digger sits perched by its side.

Refugees going through the forest in October 1992 say they saw bodies being dumped. It is impossible to say how many may be buried in the basin because the town has been sealed off to journalists and human rights workers for three-and-a-half years.

Hundreds, possibly thousands of people, were killed in Serb-held Vlasenica, the site of the Susica detention camp where the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal estimates 8,000 Muslims were interned. The camp commander has already been indicted for war crimes.

One surviving witness recalled bodies stacked like logs and another a lorry-load of soldiers shouting: "There you are, dead Muslims. Soon there will be more of you." Two weeks ago American troops set up a base camp four miles from Susica in the ethnically cleansed village of Gradina, outside Vlasenica, making it possible for journalists to visit the town for the first time since its capture by the Serbs in the summer of 1992. The Americans were horrified as they pitched tents in the gardens of burnt-out houses.

But the horror of the charred village is just the first of the atrocities the Americans face. Besides the forest pit, there are said to be at least two other mass graves in the hills and valleys nearby. The grave sites were described independently by Muslim refugees from Vlasenica who fled between June and October that year and are living on the government side, scattered between Kladanj and Tuzla. They still cannot



Thousands of Muslims may have been killed in a Serb-held village where witnesses recall bodies being stacked like logs, writes Stacy Sullivan

enter a town that was once home to more Muslims than Serbs, but is now occupied by Serbs alone. But their descriptions of where they say they saw bodies being dumped match what has been found.

Allegations that bodies were dumped in three mass graves around Vlasenica poses a new challenge to the Nato peace force. So far it has insisted it does not have a responsibility to guard or protect suspected mass graves. US intelligence has gathered extensive evidence that war crimes and mass burials did take place in the former Yugoslavia, most in Serb-held Bosnia. But spy

rudge him to take a more active stance. Last week, the Assistant Secretary of State, John Shattuck, toured execution and burial sites in Eastern Bosnia, particularly around Srebrenica.

Vlasenica, an aluminium mining town 20 miles from Srebrenica, is like many towns in the area. It was never on a front-line, but many houses have been burnt. Where a mosque stood there is now a grassy field. In April 1992, Serb forces swept brutally through, forcing thousands of Muslim to flee. Those who did not escape were captured and

bussed out, killed, or taken to Susica where they were beaten, tortured or killed. The commander of the camp, Dragan Nikolic, has been indicted for war crimes, but roams freely in the town.

Refugees who identified the sites were found in towns across Bosnia. The largest site, four miles from the US camp, was identified independently by two men living in different towns who were part of a refugee column passing through Vlasenica on its way from Serb-held Cerska to government-held Kladanj.

The column was led by a 38-year-old metal worker now living in Tuzla. The man, who asked that his name should not be used, said the column of refugees was hiding in the forest just below the site of the dirt pit on October 29, 1992, the second day of a three-day journey out of Serb-held territory. "In the afternoon a red tractor towing a trailer of corpses drove up to the site and dumped 15 to 20 bodies



A Bosnian soldier kisses his daughter, aged two, after being released by Serbs with 79 other prisoners of war in Sarajevo yesterday. He had been held for six months in the Serb prison at Foca, 25 miles south of the Bosnian capital (Eve-Anne Prentice writes).

Pierre Gauthier, spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, said that each side was still accusing the other of holding back some prisoners not on Red Cross lists. Serbs and Croats have admitted to retaining suspected war

Joy and tears as prisoners freed

criminals. M Gauthier has also accused the Muslim-led Government of refusing the Red Cross access to a prison in Tuzla in central Bosnia, where it suspects a large number of Serbs are being held.

Nato and the Red Cross organised the handover of prisoners at Sarajevo airport. Some of the freed men had been held at Vlasenica in eastern Bosnia. The Serbs were due to set free a

total of 150 Muslim and Croat prisoners during the day, according to the Red Cross, but by dusk there was no word whether the others had been released. The Muslim-led Government released 76 prisoners in northern Bosnia, bringing the total over the weekend to well over 500. M Gauthier also said the Bosnian Government was expected to free a handful of Serbs held in the eastern enclave of Gorazde.

"I feel like I was born again," said Amir Jusic, 24, as he arrived in Sarajevo. But Ferid Kulavica, tearfully welcoming back a comrade from his Bosnian Army unit, said: "You might think there would be a party tonight, but there are so many dead in the war from that unit I don't think there will be."

The three Bosnian factions pledged last week to free 645 registered prisoners from the 3½-year war under strong pressure from the United States and European Union.

"I said we should remember this spot because some day people should know what happened here"

satellites can only be a guide. For a prosecution to take place, an on-the-scene inquiry must be conducted. So far investigators have been unable to reach alleged sites.

A UN report from June 1994 pinpointed 187 mass graves. Twenty sites allegedly contain more than 500 bodies, and most are in the east and west of Serb-held Bosnia.

The commander of Bosnia's peace implementation force, US Admiral Leighton Smith, pledged last week to provide assistance to the UN war crimes tribunal as it investigates on a "case by case" basis. But he insists Nato's sole task is to separate the former warring factions and create conditions for peace.

The political agenda of the American Government could

along the side of the road. They were men and women of different ages. As night fell, the man said the column of refugees ran up the hill and passed the bodies. "Some of them were cut in half, others were partially burnt," he said. "I will never forget those three days."

The man said a white summer house stood by the site, and that a blue trench digger was there. It still is — and a small white house, gutted and its roof destroyed, is there, too.

The second witness, Maso, is a small dynamic man in his sixties who was in the refugee column. He said: "I was hiding with 35 other refugees by a stream below a dirt pit when I heard what sounded like a truck drive up. It was a tractor with a trailer and it

unloaded some cargo. I didn't know what the cargo was until that evening when we had to run past a pile of bodies."

"We had to run past a blue forklift and a white summer house. I ran through the bodies up the hill. They were unloaded like logs. I said we should remember this spot because some day people should know what happened here."

Another site is about a mile from the US camp, at the foot of a Muslim cemetery, according to Ibrahim Osmanovic, a Susica survivor who has testified to the war crimes tribunal. "On June 6, 1992, I and a few other prisoners had to bury 22 bodies in the Muslim graveyard. We had to dump them into a hole dug by a bulldozer."

The witness to a third site, a spring on a dirt path less than a mile from Susica, said he saw a pit of bodies. Identified by the initials HC, he told local authorities that Serb soldiers came to his house on June 1 and took his father to Vlasenica police station. Hearing his father had been shot dead, HC asked two Serb brothers if they could help him find the body.

"On June 3 we went together and found the bodies — 33 of them — piled on a small hill

which connected to the main road where wood was taken from the forest. I recognised my father and two others," he said.

"But we had to give up trying to retrieve my father's body because... a group of people came with a trench digger and piled dirt on the bodies."

Serbs in Vlasenica are reluctant to talk about what happened that summer. They

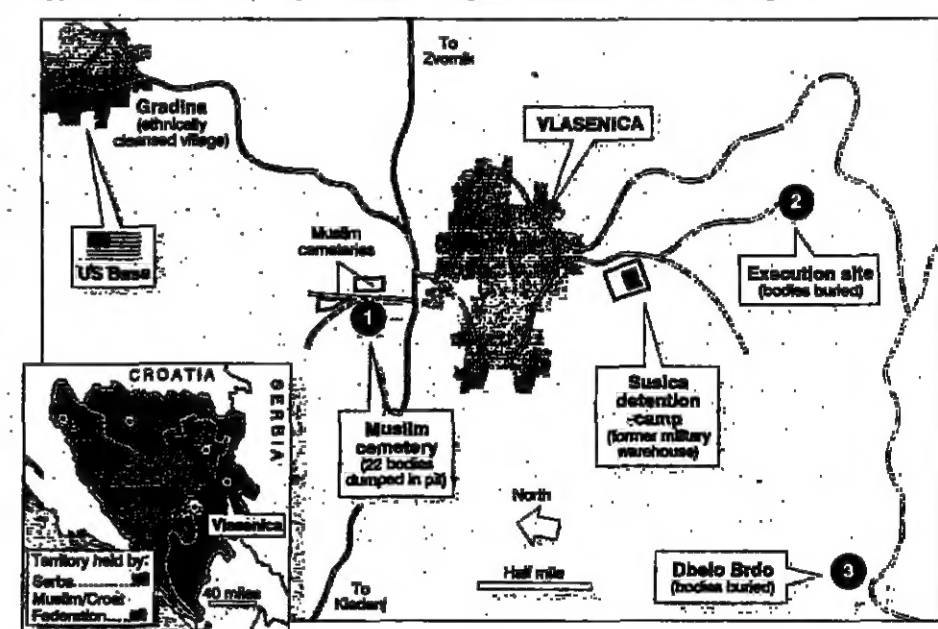
cannot explain why Muslim houses are gutted. Most insist the town's Muslims left voluntarily. However, some do allude to the atrocities. "There were lots of rumours about what was happening at Susica," said one middle-aged man. "People say many were killed there. I don't know for myself, but that's what people say."

The current Serb Mayor of Vlasenica, Vojislav Petrovic,

said: "The Muslims were preparing to attack so we Serbs took the town without any bloodshed."

He added: "People in my building used to come to me and ask about the fate of missing men. They would ask me if they should stay and wait for them or if they should leave."

"I never knew what to tell them but I think those who left made the right decision."



EU will recognise Belgrade in face of American anger

By EVE-ANNE PRENTICE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

THE European Union, led by Britain and France, is expected to recognise what remains of former Yugoslavia this week, in a move likely to provoke new friction between Whitehall and Washington.

The recognition of Serbia and Montenegro, which London hopes will come at the meeting of EU Foreign Ministers in Brussels today and tomorrow, is aimed at rewarding Belgrade for its role in the Dayton peace agreement.

The strategy will cause unease in Washington, however, where the US Administration is pursuing a policy of gradually easing sanctions against Belgrade in an attempt to press the regime of President Milosevic of Serbia to improve human rights in the Albanian-dominated province of Kosovo and elsewhere.

Recognition is also likely to be seen by Mr Milosevic, widely regarded as a key forerunner of the wars in Croatia and Bosnia, as a sweeping victory in his battle to end his image as an international pariah.

Serbia and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia must first recognise one another before the EU's recognition goes ahead, but Western sources last night indicated this was almost certain to happen.

Although Western sources were confident that the European Union's Foreign Ministers would agree to the move this week, some European diplomats in Belgrade reportedly accused Britain and France of pursuing a policy independent of the EU. Political sources in the capi-

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Magazine claims 'dark side' drives Hillary Clinton to row with President

FROM IAN BRODIE
IN WASHINGTON

HILLARY CLINTON was portrayed yesterday as having a "dark side" and of denouncing President Clinton in front of others for being "stupid".

The unflattering depiction of the First Lady came on the heels of her unprecedented appearance in front of a grand jury investigating the Whitewater affair.

"Mrs Clinton has been known to berate her husband in front of staff in what some aides consider a

shocking display of disrespect," according to today's *US News and World Report*. The magazine says that on one occasion Mrs Clinton fumed that Mr Clinton was too preoccupied with details of legislation and should be standing above the petty quarrels in Congress. "How could you be so damn stupid?" she is quoted as demanding of him. It says one witness described her comments as "lacerating", while other aides were embarrassed.

"She is liable to shout when something goes wrong and aides

are skittish about provoking her," the magazine says. But there was a softer side to her, too. "Family friends of the Clintons say that when things are going well for her, Mrs Clinton can be extremely protective of her husband. When he is weary or frustrated, she serves him tea and listen patiently as he blows off steam."

Mike McCurry, the President's spokesman, said the allegations of the grade-smacked-of second-hand or even third-hand accounts from people who probably resented Mrs Clinton. He said Americans had

seen how gracious she was during her recent book tour and her summons to the grand jury. "They will know that this is a wildly inaccurate portrait of who she is," said Mr McCurry. He added that he could not recall anything but pleasant exchanges with Mrs Clinton.

US News also publishes excerpts from a new book by Kenneth Walsh, its senior White House correspondent, who says that Mrs Clinton was incensed by what she considered press intrusion into the Clintons' personal lives in their

first months in office. The Administration was said to have considered moving the press room out of the White House and isolating reporters in another building. Neil Lattimore, spokesman for Mrs Clinton, said the story was untrue.

Claims of the Clintons' marital strife and Mrs Clinton's domineering personality have been made before, but appear to have been given a new lease of life to coincide with her legal problems and could be politically driven. Last week, in one of the wilder accounts, the *National Enquirer* claimed that

Mrs Clinton intended to seek a divorce if her husband failed to be re-elected. The article alleged that the couple endured a "marriage of convenience", fought often, slept in separate rooms and had stayed together only to save their political careers.

The Clintons have been at pains to dispute these attacks. During his State of the Union speech last week, Mr Clinton pointedly referred to Mrs Clinton in the gallery as a magnificent wife, mother and First Lady. Mr McCurry said that the President assured his wife that he

loved her as she set off for the grand jury last Friday to answer questions on how Whitewater documents, missing for two years, had turned up in the White House private quarters.

So far, concerns about Mrs Clinton are not hurting Mr Clinton's lead in opinion polls over Robert Dole, his potential Republican rival in next autumn's election. But half of those questioned in a new survey by *Newsweek* believe she is not being truthful about her involvement in Whitewater and the White House travel office sackings.

Desperate Dole seeks to create illusion of strength

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

RAIN pummelled New Hampshire on Saturday, and a day on the stump with Robert Dole did absolutely nothing to dispel the gloom.

The Republican presidential frontrunner sped round the state in a long motorcade with his wife Elizabeth. New Hampshire's Governor and various senators and congressmen in tow. He addressed small, handpicked audiences of committed supporters who dutifully waved their flags, but met scarcely a single undecided voter.

The whole exercise was designed to deceive, to foster the illusion that Mr Dole's is a strong, vigorous campaign that cannot be beaten, to shore up his crumbling base.

At his last stop, in Manchester, Mr Dole, the Second World War hero, addressed military veterans of the American Legion who naturally cheered and embraced a man they consider one of their own.

I asked Nelson Warfield, Mr Dole's press secretary, why the 72-year-old senator had spent the day preaching to the converted. He pointed to a line of television cameras and replied with disarming frankness: "People on the other end of those are not." Sure enough, the pictures on the evening news looked great.

In reality these are desperate days in the Dole camp. With just two weeks left until the Iowa caucuses, and three until New Hampshire's pri-

mary, Mr Dole's once-great lead is being whittled away by the multi-millionaire publisher Steve Forbes and his handlers are frantically seeking to run out the clock.

They have begun hammering Mr Forbes in commercials while striving to ensure their own notoriously caustic, short-fused candidate makes no gaffes.

Mr Dole gives no interviews; he will not let journalists travel with him. He makes only stage-managed appearances before friendly crowds warmed up by a video recalling his wartime heroics and recovery from near-fatal wounds. Mr Dole cannot regain the initiative because his candidacy lacks any rationale or purpose beyond the vague notion that it is finally his turn.

His stump speeches are almost comically vacuous. They amount to a random sequence of fuzzy platitudes that mandate applause. "This is all about character, about leadership, about America, about your children and the next generation and the next century," he declares. "Hard work and honesty and discipline and self-reliance and a sense of community. That's what America is all about," he proclaims. "This is a great country and we are going to keep it that way," he adds.

He offers no new ideas, no compelling vision, no indication of exactly where his "proven leadership" would

take America beyond parroting the Gingrichian mantra of smaller government, lower taxes and a return to traditional values. Even supporters struggled to explain what he stood for after Saturday's speeches.

Mr Dole does have strengths. He is a consummate legislative deal maker and vastly experienced, but America's present loathing of its Government makes liabilities of these attributes and is forcing him into ridiculous contortions.

This is a man who has served continuously in public office since 1951 when President Clinton was four. He was first elected to Congress in 1960 when Eisenhower was President. He is the Senate's longest-serving Republican leader.

He is frontrunner not by acclaim, but by virtue of a weak and divided opposition, some shameless pandering to the right, the huge war chest and matchless name recognition that go with being Senate leader.

Mr Dole had hoped to win Iowa and New Hampshire so comprehensively that the race would be over, but even narrow victories are no longer guaranteed. The more likely scenario is that Mr Dole limps to the nomination after a protracted battle and is then devoured — Whitewater permitting — by Mr Clinton, a campaigner as brilliant as Mr Dole is dull.



An Ethiopian Jewish protester swings a club at mounted riot police as thousands demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's office yesterday

Ethiopian Jews battle police in 'tainted blood' riot

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER
IN JERUSALEM

PARTS of Jerusalem were turned into a battleground yesterday as thousands of Ethiopian Jews tried to storm the Prime Minister's office. Police made use of rubber bullets, percussion grenades, teargas and water cannon to stop them.

For most of the day, the air was filled with the wailing sirens of ambulances and security vehicles; by nightfall,

Israel radio reported that dozens of protesters and police had been injured in the clashes, the worst since the Palestinian intifada.

The riots were sparked by a story in *Maariv* newspaper that bags of blood donated by members of the 60,000-strong Ethiopian Jewish community had been routinely thrown out by the authorities because of a fear of Aids. The donors were never informed.

Amid the acid teargas fumes yesterday, the air was

rent with cries such as "This is like Germany, not Israel". Protest placards read "Our skin might be black, but we are just as Jewish as you."

The news about the racist blood-bank policy also unleashed pent-up fury at the social and cultural problems that black Jews have been facing. The extent of the violence clearly marked an end to the hopes raised when two airlifts, Operation Moses in 1984 and Operation Solomon in 1991, brought them to

Israel. "We cannot have racists serving in top posts in Israel... telling us we smell," said Addisu Messele, a leader of the Ethiopian community. He, like other protesters among whom were also supporters from minority communities, demanded the resignation of Ephraim Sneh, the Health Minister.

Mr Sneh, backed by top officials in the Israeli blood transfusion service, defended the decision to destroy all blood donated by the Ethiopi-

an immigrants because figures showed that the HIV virus linked to Aids was 50 times higher in their community than among the general population.

Privately, many ordinary Israelis applauded the decision. "I do not want to have to risk my life, or that of my family and friends who may need blood, because of some decision based on political correctness. We have to face the medical facts," said one reserve army driver.

Underdog Keating vows to lead Labor to poll triumph

FROM ROGER MAYNARD IN SYDNEY



Howard: needs a swing of less than 1 per cent

THE Australian Government launched its election campaign yesterday with the admission that it expects nobody to like Paul Keating, the Prime Minister.

In what appeared to be a desperate attempt to make a virtue out of the Labor leader's negative image, the first day of the election campaign saw the party's television commercial aired with the message: "You do not have to like him, but you've got to respect him."

In an accompanying advertisement, Mr Keating said that only Labor was capable of leading the country. "This is an era full of promise for Australia. Labor has the team, the vision, the strength, the

will, the policies to keep Australia moving," he said.

A Morgan opinion poll published last night showed that voters felt otherwise, putting Labor eight points behind the conservative opposition of the Liberal and National parties.

John Howard, the Opposition leader, refused to be over-confident about the election on March 2, but said Australians were aching for a change. "I do not believe that I should be Prime Minister... because it is my turn. I should be Prime Minister because I believe I can do a much better job than the current incumbent."

While Mr Howard is certainly the front-runner in this campaign, nobody is ruling

out Mr Keating at this stage. Three years ago the Labor leader was written off by both the opinion polls and the media, yet managed to secure victory by running a campaign focusing on the Opposition's plan to introduce a goods and services tax.

The Liberals have learnt their lesson and the tax proposal has been quietly buried. The Opposition is so wary of upsetting vociferous minorities and the trade unions that it has gone out of its way to be all things to all men.

Mr Keating has taken great delight in describing the Opposition as a policy-free zone, although Mr Howard insists that all will be revealed

over the next five weeks. With the conservative coalition needing a swing of less than 1 per cent to win the election, it is determined not to endanger its chances of ending 13 years of Labor rule.

There is little to differentiate the rival camps: their policies bear a remarkable similarity, but the packaging differs.

The main issues in the election will almost certainly be jobs and the economy. With inflation hovering at about 5 per cent and unemployment having fallen to about 8.5 per cent, Labor argues that it is winning the battle. The Opposition points to Australia's poor balance of payments figures and high foreign debt.



Keating: making a virtue out of his negative image

Niger aid halted after army coup

BY EVE-ANN PRENTICE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

NIGER, the vast West African state described by the United Nations as the world's least developed country, was under military rule yesterday after a weekend coup which left at least five people dead.

France, which ruled Niger until 1960, and America swiftly condemned Saturday's coup, in which Colonel Ibrahim Barre Maïnassara overthrew President Mahamane Ousmane. Its first democratically elected leader in two decades after 20 years of military rule.

France announced the suspension of civil and military

co-operation, and called for the release of those detained and "the restoration of constitutional legality". America also suspended aid.

Niger had been ruled by Mr Ousmane since April 1993. It is one of the world's poorest countries, with a population of about 8.5 million.

Colonel Maïnassara, who was officially proclaimed president of the new National Salvation Committee set up to take over all powers, declared a state of emergency. Mr Ousmane is said by the army to be under house arrest in the capital, Niamey.

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Embers of doubt smoulder in the basement of mighty Maastricht edifice

FROM CHARLES BRENNER
IN BRUSSELS

FATE OF EMU

EUROPE'S Foreign Ministers meet in Brussels today for their first council of the year. All are intent on steering clear of the one topic that is stirring anguish and argument across the Union: the single currency.

With prophecies of doom from Britain and hand-wringing in the French political world, the EU's big Governments do not want to fan the embers of doubt in the basement of the Maastricht house. However, with the fumes of economic gloom growing thicker, all are wondering when someone will break and call the fire brigade.

According to the house rules, agreed in 1991 and fleshed out in Madrid last month, there are still two years before the big decision on which countries qualify for the first euro club in 1999. The EU is now supposed to be concentrating on its institutional revamp ahead of enlarged membership. In public, Jacques Santer and his Commission insist the euro will be born on time. But the souring economic climate is making it likely that Paris and Bonn, two essential players, will soon be forced to seek relief with political action.

Chancellor and driving force behind the dream of union, and President Chirac of France, who sees union as preferable to a "German Europe", the ideal would be limited to joint action to boost confidence and growth, easing the pressure without tampering with the criteria for EMU membership. A "confidence pact" is in the works. Since the slowdown means that France and even Germany may not meet the criteria, it seems likely that one of two options will have to be adopted: delay, or allow a flexible interpretation of the rules. This would make it easier to make the grade and would allow Paris to ease the deficit-cutting drive which is causing much of the country to

see Maastricht as an "Anglo-Saxon" ploy to destroy the French soul with a brutal free market.

For federal thinkers outside Germany, "flexibility" is the lesser evil. The treaty, whose text holds sacred status in Brussels, does offer room for manoeuvre, but Germany is loath to allow anything that would make citizens even more reluctant to give up their beloved mark. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French President and architect of the European Monetary System, caused a shock last week by urging the flexible approach, an idea already espoused by Edward Balladur, the last Gaullist Prime Minister.

Dehaene, Prime Minister of Belgium, whose country eagerly wants EMU but cannot meet the entrance test on national debt. Jacques Delors, the former Commission President, implicitly backed the idea, calling for political vision rather than economic quibbling.

Herr Kohl sounded a new warning over the weekend against anything that slowed the Maastricht timetable. "Anyone who wants a take a break now should know that he could easily be bringing things to an end," he said.

Delay is seen as dangerous because, in the favourite cliché of the Commission, it would open Pandora's box and doom the whole project. Supporters include senior

politicians in Spain and Italy, eager EMU candidates that are unlikely to meet even generous criteria in 1999. A chunk of the directorate of the Bundesbank also favours delay rather than diluting the rules.

At the heart of the anguish is the underlying confusion over EMU's raison d'être. Is EMU the means to deeper political union, as desired by Germany and the federalists, or should it mainly be sold as a tool for economic efficiency? The United Europe pitch goes down well in Germany and in France, where 62 per cent still favour EMU despite the anti-austerity strikes. The efficiency argument is better suited to Britain and the Nordic states, which see sovereignty threatened

by monetary union. Philippe Séguin, the Gaullist who is manoeuvring to take Alain Juppé's prime ministerial seat in France, said: "We have to stop drowning ourselves in matters of method and deadlines that make us lose sight of the main point: do we want to build Europe or not?"

At the Commission, they acknowledge that EMU's fate will be sealed by politics, not percentage points on budget deficits. Santer team officials argue that the gloating of some British ministers is premature. "They are underestimating the sheer will among the people who count in France and Germany to go through with this project," one said.

Paris ministers fall out over tight currency criteria

FROM BEN MACINTYRE
IN PARIS

THE uncertain future of European monetary union has left the French Government deeply divided as its leaders struggle to convince the public that France can meet the criteria for a single currency despite a rising tide of scepticism.

Michel Barnier, the Minister for European Affairs, weighed in with an attack on Cabinet colleagues who have dared to suggest, along with many other senior politicians, business leaders and economists, that France may not be able to cut its deficit by the deadline set in the Maastricht treaty.

In an interview with the weekly *Journal du Dimanche*, M. Barnier insisted that the single-currency goals laid down at Maastricht were set in stone. "There will be no second battle of Maastricht," he declared.

But that battle has already erupted in the media, in financial circles and within the Cabinet itself. Last week two of M. Barnier's ministerial colleagues, Franck Borotra, the Industry Minister, and Hervé de Charette, the For-

sign Minister, made statements implying that the Maastricht deadline, requiring that the deficit be cut to less than 3 per cent of GDP by 1997, might be too tight.

Without naming either minister, M. Barnier fired back yesterday, declaring that "what matters is what the President and Prime Minister say". He was still sharper on the subject of Marc Vénier, the chairman of the bank Société Générale, who has described French chances of meeting the Maastricht criteria on time as "minuscule". M. Vénier would do better to concentrate on lowering interest rates, since "that is the true job of a banker rather than sowing uncertainty", M. Barnier said.

As the debate slides deeper into acrimony, both President Chirac and the Prime Minister, Alain Juppé, have sought to restore balance by insisting that the Maastricht timetable is sacrosanct. On Friday, M. Chirac said France had no interest in renegotiating the Maastricht treaty, while M. Juppé flatly maintained "the path has been set".

But with the stakes and the temperature rising, the Maastricht question has merged with an undeclared battle to succeed the deeply unpopular M. Juppé. Last week Philippe Séguin, the Speaker of the National Assembly, again raised the probability that monetary union may have to be postponed. But M. Séguin also toned down his attacks on Maastricht, in a move many interpret as an attempt to boost his chances of replacing M. Juppé.

Not surprisingly, the Prime Minister was lukewarm in his praise for M. Séguin's remarks. "Everything that adds to support for the construction of Europe seems good to me," M. Juppé said, with a marked lack of enthusiasm.

Jacques Toubon, the Justice Minister, on the other hand, was quick to defend the party line on Maastricht. That, too, was widely seen as a bid for the premiership, should M. Juppé be ousted.

A flagging economy has been further damaged by the strikes that erupted when M. Juppé tried to overhaul the welfare system and bring down the deficit. Many of the key elements in the Juppé plan have since been jettisoned, but union leaders are already threatening further stoppages over what little remains of the reform plan.

Given the dwindling growth rate, many economists believe that deeper cuts, and thus more strikes, are inevitable if France is to have a chance of meeting the Maastricht deadline.

With ministers openly at odds over Europe's future, and rivals already discreetly manoeuvring for the premiership, M. Chirac may need a bold move to recapture the initiative. One short-term possibility is to sack M. Juppé. Another is to hold a referendum on monetary union.

M. Barnier said yesterday that, although the President was considering "consulting the French" on various European issues, such as institutional reform, defence or incorporating new members into the European Union, he "did not speak of a referendum on the single currency".

But as the economic storm clouds continue to gather, that possibility cannot be far from his mind.

William Rees-Mogg, page 16



Jacques Chirac may call a second referendum on monetary union if the economy worsens

Nation of sceptics force Kohl to keep bluffing

BY GEORGE BROCK
EUROPEAN EDITOR

GERMANY

THE battle over the single currency has turned into a game of bluff and bluster. Can Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, and President Chirac of France bluff their way through to 1999? Their assurances that the stiff requirements of the Maastricht treaty on deficits can and will be met sound less credible with each passing week.

The only real option Paris and Bonn have is to postpone the 1999 date for the start of the currency. That may turn out to be the same as cancelling the entire enterprise. Even though Herr Kohl looks like running for re-election in 1998, it may be beyond even his powers to convert enough

voters into fans of the euro. "It is the popular base that is missing," Jürgen Stark, Germany's junior Finance Minister, admitted with unusual candour last week.

I have just returned from a lecture tour of Germany which took me to six cities in as many days. Apart from Bonn, where it remains politically incorrect to speak against monetary union, most Germans struck me as either neutral or doubtful about a single currency. They are quietly sceptical that a monetary union would bind their country more closely to its partners and reassure the rest of Europe that Germany will not threaten the Continent's peace

again. But they are nervous of saying so out loud: to be publicly against monetary union in Germany is to risk being thought hostile to Europe, which is close to declaring itself in favour of aggressive nationalism and war. Yet private doubt is hollowing out support for Germany's European policy.

When the Prince of Wales visited Hamburg last May, he lunched with local businessmen. At the end of a conversation about monetary union, a head count of votes for and against was taken. None of the German businessmen was in favour. "Last year I would have said to you that I was 70 per cent in favour of Europe," a businessman said to me in Dresden. "Now I would say that I am 60 per cent against."

The Germans think that Herr Kohl, dominating his country's politics from its prosperous Rhineland capital, will not alter course. To many of them, Bonn seems a remote galaxy. "As long as Kohl is the captain of Starship Bonn, there will be no change," said one observer.

But Herr Kohl's convictions are no longer shared elsewhere. Neither Spain nor Italy, both far from qualifying for a single currency, would object if monetary union was put on the back-burner. Attempts to discourage French politicians, bankers and pundits from complaining about the single currency have failed. Emmanuel Todd, the influential French social scientist, caused a sharp intake of breath recently by comparing the French Government's

slavish copying of German monetary rigour to the Vichy period. Since France started the servile imitation of German policy, rather than dealing with it as a normal country, they have both been paralysed.

President Chirac is trapped in a commitment to a single currency which he may well not believe in, but which he cannot withdraw from without a huge fall of the franc and terminal damage to France's postwar policy of trying to contain German power.

Because of that, M. Chirac and Herr Kohl will struggle on with a twin-track strategy. They will try to organise an orderly postponement of the Maastricht deadline, hoping economic growth will pick up again and improve the odds.



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ARTS THE WEEK AHEAD



VISUAL ART
The Saatchi Gallery goes talent-spotting across the Atlantic with a show of young Americans
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REVIEW: Tomorrow



RECITAL
The British pianist Malcolm Binns celebrates his sixtieth birthday at the Wigmore Hall
CONCERT: Tonight
REVIEW: Wednesday



THEATRE
Curtain up at the Barbican for Simon Callow's new staging of *Les Enfants du Paradis*
FIRST NIGHT: Tomorrow
REVIEW: Thursday



MUSIC
Michael Nyman brings his operatic version of *The Tempest* to the Festival Hall
CONCERT: Tomorrow
REVIEW: Thursday

LONDON

COMMUNICATING DOORS: Angus Thorne reopens Ayckbourn's ingenious travel play, rising from a vengeful quarry via the doors of a hotel to take her forward and back a couple of decades. A truly funny and sometimes sad-sadly scary story. (Sawley, Strand, WC2 (0171-898 8888). Opens tonight, 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.30pm; Wed and Sat, 3pm.)

TWO TRAINS RUNNING: Opening night for the latest of August Wilson's dialogue of plays about 20th-century black Americans, set in 1909 Pittsburgh, in a restaurant due to be demolished. Pauline Rendall directs a strong cast including Jerry Lusk, Tony Armstrong and George Hanks. (Wigmore, Kilburn High Road, NW9 (0171-353 1000). Tonight, 7pm. Then Mon-Sat, 8pm; Wed and Sat, 10.15pm; Sat, 4pm.)

SHIRAZ BIRTHDAY RECITAL: Malcolm Binns, one of the grand masters of the piano, celebrates 60 years of performing and his 60th birthday, with a programme devoted to Chopin. (Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, W1 (0171-898 2141). Tonight, 7.30pm.)

ELSEWHERE

EDINBURGH: Last night of performances for *The Steamie*, Tony Roper's modern Scottish classic.

COMPANY: Adrian Lester, Sheila Gail, Sophie Thompson in an excellent staging of Southern's hilarious musical on marriage, sex and control. (Dorset, Wembley, Earls Court, W1 (0171-353 1722). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm; Wed and Sat, 3pm.)

FLANNERY BOWEN: Ray Cooney plays the man who wrote a book of letters in his latest farce, *Rodney Brown* is the comedy-romantic lead. (Theatre Royal, Northampton Avenue, WC2 (0171-839 4401). Mon-Sat, 8pm; Wed, 3pm and Sat, 5pm.)

THE OLIVER MESSAGE: Sam Mendes's radiant production of the 19th-century drama of political dissent and social reform. (Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (0171-330 8800). Mon-Sat, 7.45pm; Wed and Sat, 3pm.)

AN IDEAL HUSBAND: Triumph return to Peter Hall's production of the 18th-century comedy of manners and social satire. (Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (0171-330 8800). Mon-Sat, 7.45pm; Wed and Sat, 3pm.)

AN INSPECTOR CALLS: Stephen Dillane's powerful production, with Nicholas Woodson as the all-knowing Inspector, and Edward Peel and Susan Egan as the plucky pair. (Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (0171-330 8800). Mon-Sat, 7.45pm; Wed and Sat, 3pm.)

NEW RELEASES

THE FLOWER OF MY SECRET (19): Close to a woman writer of romantic fiction. Surprisingly sober and tender drama from Pedro Almodóvar. (Cinema, Regent (0171-353 1722). DVD (0171-727 4043). Rental (0171-437 8402). RRP (0171-727 8121). Screen/Box (0171-437 8565).

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CINEMA GUIDE



■ OPERA

The centenary of Puccini's *La Bohème*, celebrated with a new staging at the Albert Hall
OPENS: Thursday
REVIEW: Saturday



■ FILM

Victor Hugo, but not as we know it: a movie version of *Les Misérables* takes liberties
OPENS: Friday
REVIEW: Thursday



■ JAZZ

Veteran Italian singer and composer Paolo Conte gives his only British concert at the Barbican
GIG: Saturday
REVIEW: Next week



■ BOOKS

Spying for the KGB: the bizarre story of Aldrich Ames is recounted in a racy biography
IN THE SHOPS: Now
REVIEW: Thursday

ARTS
TUESDAY TO
FRIDAY
IN SECTION 2

Marcus Binney on how lottery money should be used to preserve and improve our public spaces

A green and pleasant land?

City parks are the new beneficiaries of National Lottery largesse. Today, the Heritage Lottery Fund will announce a nationwide programme of £50 million over three years aimed at jump-starting town councils in a race for funds. With parks, the trustees are including town squares, seaside promenades, gardens, cemeteries, even the Town Moor in Newcastle.

Anyone visiting the great tent at the Chelsea Flower Show and admiring the fantastic displays of carpet bedding put on by Birmingham and Torquay might be forgiven for asking what the problem is.

But problem there is. A harrowing joint report by the Garden History Society and the Victorian Society in 1993 found "local authorities in near despair as parks which were attractive places only four or five years ago fall into 'accelerating decline'".

The superb 1872 Gothic memorial fountain in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, was restored in 1988 at a cost of £158,000, only to be vandalised again. At Dartmouth Park, West Bromwich, the bathhouse restored in 1990 at a cost of £70,000 was burnt down three years later.

Some councils have seen parks as rundown land providing opportunities for quick-fix deals with developers. "This park was erected by public subscription and destroyed by corporate intrigue" proclaimed a plaque erected in Penn Inn Park at Newton Abbot. Worcester council tried to justify building a supermarket in Cripplegate Park, saying: "People just 'walked through it'". To vandalism must be added fears about safety. A report by Comedia, the arts consultancy, asks: "Is the keepless park, like the unsupervised railway station, the poorly lit underground car park and the deserted town centre at night, going to become yet another ghost zone of modern Britain?"

It all began, says the Victorian Society, during the Second World War, when east-vision park railings and gates were torn up as part of Lord Beaverbrook's campaign to bring home the message of total war to the masses. Park keepers were evicted from their Victorian lodges; parks could no longer be kept secure. Yet when these parks were



The Palm House in Sefton Park, Liverpool: local people have raised money to protect the 100-year-old structure; the lottery could finish the job

first created, they were one of the wonders of Britain. Americans arriving by steamer at Liverpool would do their first sightseeing in Birkenhead Park, designed by the great Sir Joseph Paxton. Frederick Law Olmsted later said Birkenhead was the inspiration for his Central Park in New York. Public paths, like public baths, libraries and museums, were part of a great Victorian drive to improve living standards in cities. John Ruskin wrote: "The measure of any great civilisation is its cities and a measure of a city's greatness is to be found in the quality of its public spaces. Its parks and squares." Northern industrial towns took the lead. The most ambitious Victorian parks were laid out in cities such as Halifax, Liverpool, Manchester and Preston. Leading garden designers such as John Claudius

Loudon, Edward Milner, Thomas Mawson and Paxton went to work.

For all their problems, parks remain popular. Today some 40 per cent of the population use parks regularly — as many as eight million people a day. The first role for lottery funds must be to restore the lost beauties of these parks. Too many once-fine city parks look little more than playing fields scattered with trees. "Layouts have gradually been adapted to suit the convenience of tractors and mowers," says Comedia.

In Berlin, brilliant work has been done by the landscape architect Michael Sailer at Glienicke Park. By careful excavation, he first found the foundations of the original meandering paths, then he raised the hillocks to provide the points of view originally intended. Painstaking garden

archaeology is the key to effective restoration. Without it money can be badly spent.

The Heritage Lottery Fund is willing to support the purchase of land where appropriate. But the Millennium Commission needs to join forces and encourage the creation of wholly new "parks". One of the most exciting I have seen recently is a park in Barcelona created on the site of an old factory, retaining walls, columns and arches to provide shade, shelter and surprise.

Fresh thought needs to be given to the role of architecture in parks. Local councils often neglected fine country houses that came with parks, believing them to be out of place. Regency Elswick Hall in Newcastle was demolished. Grovelands in Southgate, north London, nearly went the same way. Yet, as Comedia

points out, parks are excellent places for a range of cultural and community buildings. The little-used mansion in Gunnersbury Park, in west London, should be top of the list.

Good projects are already underway. At Sefton Park in Liverpool, a group of Friends is tackling the magnificent ornamental Palm House which opened 100 years ago and has fallen into complete decay. They have raised £40,000 to make it safe. Now the Friends are looking for £1 million to complete the project. Impossible? Perhaps not — English Heritage has promised £300,000, the EC is financing a business plan and may chip in another third, and the Heritage Fund could close the financial gap.

But the stark fact remains that much of the lottery investment will be at risk unless security in many parks is dramatically improved. The safest parks are the royal parks in London because they have their own police force, 200 strong. Wandsworth and Holland Park have their own police too. Now Greenwich Park has joined them.

David Welch, the director of the royal parks, encourages his police to walk, ride and cycle around the parks. "People will talk to you spontaneously if you are on a horse," one constable says. "And it does wonders these days for the public to see we are flesh and blood."

Park users around Britain should urge local councils to follow London's lead. Lord Rothschild, the chairman of the Heritage Lottery Fund, could just find that the restoration of ornamental park lodges proves to be the best investment of all.

CONCERTS

Barbican brass batter Bruckner

LSO/Davis
Barbican

IN A recent interview Colin Davis referred to the difficulties of conducting Bruckner in halls where the acoustics lack natural resonance, such as the Barbican. The Barbican, however, is where the London Symphony Orchestra's Bruckner/Mozart cycle is unfolding, and the second concert, last Thursday, rammed home his point with a vengeance.

The symphony was the Sixth, with as rousing a series of climaxes as Bruckner provided anywhere in his cycle. But those climaxes were, especially for those of us in the direct line of fire, a disagreeable experience. The LSO's brass section is not known for its reticence, but never had I heard it produce such a strident, ear-splitting sound. Any sense of Bruckner's sonorous textures being irradiated by mellow brass went out of the window. Instead, we had unyielding, granite-like masses of sound, devoid of excitement or inner life.

There were, to be sure, many fine, isolated moments in all four movements. The Adagio in particular had vibrancy and passion, but

always there was a tendency to push on too hard, instead of letting the momentum build of its own accord.

Those vulnerable interstices in the structure, where the tensions unravel before being wound up again, also proved a weak point for both conductor and strings — the latter's ensemble perhaps reflecting a general loss of concentration.

In this context, lightweight, slightly prettified Mozart contrasted more sharply than ever with aggressive, supercharged Bruckner. But Davis supplied delightfully buoyant, well-sprung tutti in the B flat Piano Concerto, K456, which proved to be an ideal backdrop for Mitsuko Uchida's lithe, superbly nuanced rendering of the solo part. The delicacy with which she phrased the opening of the Andante forced one to listen more intently than ever.

BARRY MILLINGTON

Dial T for torment

RPO/Mackerras
Butterworth Hall,
Warwick

ALL that is needed to stage Poulenc's last opera, *La Voix humaine*, is a period telephone and a bed or chaise longue for the sole protagonist to recline on. Given those things, it can be as effective in the concert hall as anywhere else.

This performance in the Butterworth Hall might have been stronger in a more intimate space. On the other hand, the orchestra would have been confined to the pit rather than arrayed on the platform, as it was on this occasion, on equal terms with the soprano soloist.

It takes a situation such as this, and a conductor with the acute dramatic awareness of Sir Charles Mackerras, not only to demonstrate how eloquent the orchestra part is, but also to reveal how involved the composer is in the process of moral collapse. For Jean Cocteau in 1930, *La Voix humaine* was a *tour de force* of extended monologue. For Poulenc in 1958, it was a confrontation with depression.

For the soprano who performs it, *La Voix humaine* is both those things at once. It is

a recitative of thousands of words within 40 minutes of music. It is also a public experience of intense emotional stress. Sustaining a vocal line which is nothing more than an extension of the natural rhythms and inflections of speech in a crisis, Felicity Lott gave a disturbing performance.

Before the interval Mackerras had conducted the RPO in three works by Ravel. There was no lack of lyrical charm in the *Pavane pour une Infante défunte* or in the *Tombeau de Couperin*, but *La Valse* is a different matter. Certainly, the first half is as engaging and sensuous as he and the orchestra made it. The second half is more obsessive and ultimately destructive: it needs to be set on its vertiginous career much earlier than it was here.

GERALD LARNER

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Now is the winter of our content

No need to beat about the bush. This was, quite simply, some of the finest singing the Wigmore Hall has heard in the past ten years. The voice, the mind and the imagination belonged to the young tenor Ian Bostridge.

On the bleakest of midwinter nights, he took his audience on two winter journeys: Schubert's in his great last song cycle, and Britten's on the Great Western, in the company of Thomas Hardy and his *Winter Words*. It was a remarkable ending to the Wigmore Hall's four-month series of The Britten Songs; and thank goodness Radio 3 was there to record it — such a fusion of youthfulness of voice with freshness of instinct, emotional urgency with quickness of intellect, is rare indeed.

Schubert was the same age — barely 30 — when he wrote *Winterreise*; and it is only frost which silvers the hair of the poet's young Wanderer. So Bostridge and his accompanist, Julius Drake, set out with a brisk, light tread along the snowy path. But horror follows hard on the traveller's heels. Within long, concentrated lines of song, Bostridge would yelp through a vowel of pain — at the wind's lashing, at his starting reflection in the stream.

Schubert's melodic line frequently took on a new strength and intensity. At times Bostridge would uncover the heart of a folk song beating in Schubert's writing, at others he would momentarily withdraw all vibrato from his voice, leaving it as white and matt as the winter sky.

At Einsamkeit, that song of acting loneliness halfway through the cycle, Bostridge's performance ended. This was

partly in order to accommodate the Britten, but also to offer the rare experience of Schubert's original cycle of just 12 songs, starting and ending, in the same key. Only later did the composer discover and set more poems — and there is still some debate about the ordering of the whole.

Bostridge's journey had its own convincingly self-contained character. And one knew, from the way he and Drake wrestled with its final wrenchingness, what we would be in for in that last repeated question of "How long, how long?" in Britten's cycle.

This final poem, *Before Life and After*, can read like a painful — and painfully wordy — Hardy whinge. Britten's music, though, elevates it to a real lament for human existence and it is impossible not to hear Britten's own responses to *Winterreise* pulsing through the cycle as a whole. Bostridge dipped and dived with the wistful, With all the story of this little satire alive in the words, he had no need for coy visual performing.

As if this were not enough, Bostridge and Drake also performed Britten's *Um Mitternacht*, four of Goethe's poems set by Schubert and still had strength enough and time — just — for two encores including Schubert's *Abschied*. Bostridge must not trot away for long.

HILARY FINCH

CLASSICAL CHOICE

A guide to the best available recordings, presented in conjunction with Radio 3

BEETHOVEN'S
MISSA SOLEMNIS
Reviewed by
John Deathridge

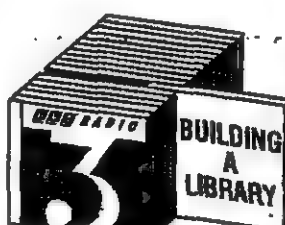
Beethoven wrote the *Missa solemnis* for the installation of his friend and patron Archbishop Rudolph as Archbishop of Olmütz in Moravia. He missed the deadline by three years and was unable to attend the only full performance in his lifetime (St Petersburg, 1824).

For professional musicians, its complexities are notorious. Karajan recorded it four times, and even he admitted publicly that it is a very difficult work to direct. Three of Karajan's versions are still available from DG and EMI and all betray serious musical problems (not necessarily the composer's) with their elongated tempos, walled textures and fake religious atmosphere.

Most of the other 18 recordings using large forces are not much better. An outstanding exception is Toscanini (RCA GD 60272), who turns the arcane Bachian devices of Beethoven's ritual choruses into a kind of divine madness. Another is Klemperer's justly famous version with the New Philharmonia Chorus and Orchestra (EMI CMS 7 69538-2), with its powerful choral presence and telling musical detail. Also worth considering are Bernstein's energetic 1960 recording (Sony Classical SM2K 47522), hampered only by an acoustically challenged chorus, and Levine's operatic reading with megastar soloists (DG 435 770-2), which tries to live up to the inscription in the

Recommended recordings can be ordered from The Times CD Mail, 29 Pall Mall Deposit, Barbican Road, London WC10 6BL (freephone 0500 418419; e-mail: bid@mail.bago.co.uk)

Next Saturday on Radio 3 (9am): Smetana's *Má Vlast*



score ("from the heart — may it go again to the heart").

Harnoncourt increases the tension of his performance (Teldec 9031-74884-2) with slimmer resources that stress the audible effort and strain he thinks are "essential" in Beethoven's concept of the Mass. There are good things in this strident reading, but the let's-all-grit-our-teeth approach swallows too much of the old myth of the misanthropic Beethoven locked in heroic struggle with his muse. So does Gardiner's relentless conducting in an accurate performance with the Monteverdi Choir and the English Baroque Soloists from Archiv.

Two other recordings using period instruments make the best musical sense. Terjes Kvam's with the Hanover Band (Nimbus NI 5109) is very lively indeed, although it has problems of balance. Most interesting of all, however, is Philippe Herreweghe's deliberately small-scale reading (Harmonia Mundi HMC 90157, £13.95) with its supple control of the music and, above all, its refreshing calm. Whoever thought the old misanthropic spiritual message could sound like this?

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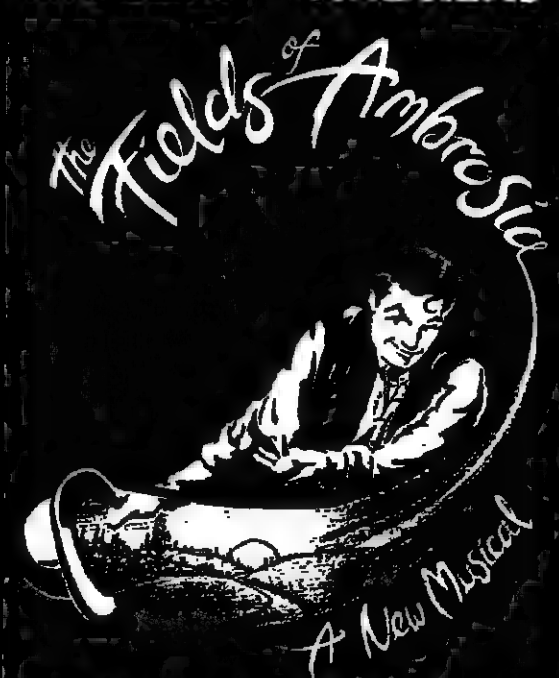
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SPECIAL REPORT ON Sleep

Day One of a two-part series on the mystery that rules a third of our life

TOMORROW

A guide to the latest cures for the sleepless

Science closes in on riddle of insomnia

Diving into the brain has given scientists the best insight into what happens during sleep. From the discovery in 1953 that sleep was composed of REM (rapid eye movement) and non-REM sleep, and that each caused a distinctive pattern of electrical activity in the brain, the most exciting research has focused on the workings of this complex organ.

The foremost centre for work in Europe is the Sleep Research Laboratory at Loughborough University, headed by Professor James Horne. He has shown that the area of the brain most closely connected with sleep is the frontal area of the cerebral cortex. This busy part of the brain is responsible for speech, short-term memory and flexible thinking.

"Our bodies relax during the day but not our brains, and the frontal area of the cerebral cortex is most in need of relaxation," says Professor Horne. Interestingly, a form of schizophrenia is associated with the same area of the brain, and Professor Horne recently wrote in the *British Journal of Psychiatry* of his discovery that symptoms shown by sleep-deprived people and schizophrenics coincide.

Inevitably, the brain and the

Anjana Ahuja explains the complex controls which are locked within our brains

processes within it have provided the basis of the newest theory of why we sleep. Dr James Krueger, from the University of Tennessee in Memphis, believes that since sleep involves nerve cells, it must require the use of the junctions between neighbouring nerve cells. Many of these junctions, called synapses, lie almost dormant during wakefulness. Therefore, sleep exercises the synapses. His paper appeared last month in the journal *Behavioural Brain Research*.

"Synapses, which allow signals to pass between nerve cells, are not permanent entities. They are like plastic, and sleep organises that plasticity in some way," says Dr Krueger. He adds that this theory implies that both REM and non-REM sleep contribute to this plasticity. This echoes the theory of sleep favoured by Francis Crick, the co-discoverer of DNA.

An understanding of sleep in

neural terms begs the question of what sequence of chemical changes on the brain causes us to sleep. The substances most closely linked with sleep fall into two main groups — hormones and neurotransmitters. Early studies showed that serotonin, the best-known neurotransmitter, is essential for sleep because if nerve cells containing it are destroyed the result is insomnia.

This question has been considered by Dr Krueger. "We looked at a chemical called growth hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH), which is found in the area of the brain regulating sleep," he says. "If you give this hormone to humans they sleep longer than they normally would, and if you deprive them they sleep less."

But the connection between GHRH and sleep is, according to Dr Krueger, just one link in a chain of chemical interactions. Nitric oxide is involved somewhere, he believes, since inhibiting nitric oxide in the brain causes sleep deficiency and increasing it causes the subject to sleep more. Altering the amount of a substance called interleukin 1 has the same effect.

Another approach which has yielded fascinating results is sleep deprivation. Dr Allan Rechtschaffen, from the Sleep Research

Laboratory at the University of Chicago, sleep-deprived rats to see what happened to them physiologically. "If deprived for long enough, they died," he says.

It takes between two and three weeks to kill the rats in this way. If the animals are deprived only of REM sleep, they die after seven weeks. During these experiments, the physiological changes that the rats undergo are monitored. "The temperature regulation becomes compromised," Dr Rechtschaffen says. At the beginning of the experiment, their temperature goes up as they try to seek warmth. Later, even though the metabolic rate is increased, the temperature starts falling.

However, heart rate, muscle tone and electrical brain activity remain virtually constant until the day before death, suggesting that sleep does not rest the body. According to Dr Rechtschaffen, the exact cause of death is a mystery.

Perhaps the most controversial aspect of sleep research concerns the hormone melatonin, which has been touted as an instant remedy to disturbed body rhythms.

However, this minor miracle is not as rosy as it sounds. Professor Fred Turek, from Northwestern University in Illinois, writes in this week's issue of *Nature* that the scientific data apparently showing its benefits have been misinterpreted, and fiddling with the hormone, which is produced in the pineal gland, can be dangerous.

The cycle of light and dark regulates the production and release of melatonin into the blood. When the pineal gland is removed, or the supply of melatonin artificially made constant, the 24-hour rhythm in activity is disrupted. This has implications for sleeping patterns, which is why melatonin was seized upon as the "magic bullet" for jet-lagged executives and shift-workers.

Professor Turek points out that melatonin has not been clinically tested to a sufficiently stringent level to evaluate its toxicity. Similar concerns in Britain have led to melatonin being taken off the shelves and made available by prescription only.

Professor Horne promises a provocative paper on the subject of melatonin in a forthcoming issue of the *Journal of Sleep Research*, which he edits. "On this issue Fred Turek is spot-on," he says.

KATHRYN KNIGHT

Out to the world at the office. Exactly how our brain puts us to sleep — and why — are questions still fascinating scientists

A sleepless crisis

Anxiety about poor sleep is turning into a national preoccupation as insomnia becomes a badge of courage among the executive classes. Dinner guests confess their sleeplessness and swap favourite remedies as young City firebrands used to compare ulcer treatments in the 1980s.

The surge of interest has roused the medical establishment. There are now more than two dozen sleep clinics at hospitals around the country, many run by ear, nose and throat surgeons.

No one knows how many people suffer from insomnia — estimates range from one in three to one in 15 of the population — but the sale of "natural" sleep remedies has soared. Most are based on anti-histamines or herbal concoctions such as valerian, camomile, passion flower and rosemary. Boots stocks at least ten products that aid sleep in a market estimated to be worth £12 million.

Research to be published shortly, suggests that insomniacs may be turning to natural cures because GPs are showing increasing reluctance to prescribe sleeping pills. More than 11 million prescriptions are written for them each year, but the number is falling.

Worry about sleep is as great a problem as sleeplessness itself. "The way we interpret our bodily state is affected by many factors

other than sleep, such as mood," says Chris Idzikowski, a psychologist and chairman of the British Sleep Society. Nothing better illustrates the changed attitude to sleep than the afternoon fix now taken by pinstriped executives who grab a ten-minute "power nap" with their head on the desk.

Power napping is the latest Californian way to revitalise yourself. The trick is to sleep for just long enough to recharge your batteries, but not so long it leaves you groggy for the rest of the day.

Ten minutes is all that is necessary according to some experts, although others are sceptical that this long enough to permit genuine sleep. Accessories include goggles, calming tapes, little Japanese head blocks to place on the desk and

lots of chairs at £150 each. Lack of sleep is an under-recognised health hazard. An American study concluded that 90 per cent of industrial accidents and 200,000 car accidents a year were linked with lack of sleep. The Chernobyl explosion, the Challenger space shuttle disaster and the Exxon Valdez oil spill were all blamed on tired workers.

"Like mental illness, sleeplessness has been something we have trivialised and laughed about for too long," says Dr Idzikowski.

JEREMY LAURANCE

A jumbo disturbs us less than a baby's cry

A mother is more likely to wake to the cry of her child than to a jumbo jet roaring overhead, according to research into the relationship between sleep and noise.

A restless partner or a barking dog also seem to affect a good night's sleep more than living under a noisy flightpath.

Hearing is the one sense that cannot be shut down during sleep, and so without earplugs any external noise is registered by the brain and matched by a quickening of the heartbeat. Even so, Professor James Horne, from the Sleep Research Laboratory, believes that the body can be far more resilient to continual noise than we imagine and is able to adapt to it.

A study into the effects of aircraft noise by researchers from Loughborough, Manchester Metropolitan and Southampton universities tested 400 people who lived near airports. They were monitored as they slept with instruments which measured their level of bodily activity and disturbance through the night.



Sleep study at Stanford University, California

The study found that while many people thought they had often been disturbed by the aircraft, on average they awoke fully only once every ten days, no matter which airport they lived near. "On the whole, people were not even aroused," Professor Horne says. "This indicates

the body's ability to adapt to noise during sleep."

Bed partners and children are more likely to wake you up, he says. "And we also found that younger women were more disturbed by the cries of children than their partners. Men's sleep was generally more disturbed overall, however."

The study also showed that the body differentiated between sudden and continuous noise. "A car door slamming is likely to wake you up, whereas a train or plane builds its noise up slowly," Professor Horne says.

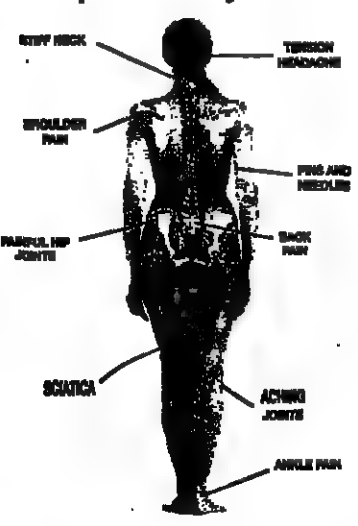
Dr Ken Hume, principal lecturer of human physiology at Manchester Metropolitan University, is investigating the relationship between noise and bodily arousal that may not result in waking.

"Our heart rate and muscles respond to noise in our sleep. We constantly move around," he says. "But we don't know how significant these small bodily changes are."

KATHRYN KNIGHT

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□ Nature's clock □ Sleepy cells ... and dreaming computers

EVERY creature, from a single-celled bacterium to a human being, has a clock that beats out an insistent daily rhythm. Thanks to this inbuilt chronometer, plants know when to spread their leaves and human beings when to go to sleep.

Scientists have tried for decades to identify how the clock works. Understanding it is basic research, but ultimately their work might help to cure some forms of insomnia, or identify ways of dealing with jet lag.

The clock certainly does not depend on the daily cycle of night and day, although the cycle may provide a means of resetting it from time to time. That was proved long ago by a botanist, Karl Hanner, who took plants and animals to the South Pole, spun them in the opposite direction to the Earth's rotation, and found that their rhythms persisted.

Recently a team from the United States has helped to unravel the operation of the clock in fruit flies, by isolating a gene called timeless, or

What makes life tick

tim for short. In flies with a mutation in this gene, the circadian rhythms go awry. This gene is not the first to be found — more than 20 years ago a similar gene, named *period*, was also discovered in fruit flies.

Both per and tim affect the rhythms, but neither on its own is enough to create a clock. The fact that the production of the per protein goes up and down on a 24-hour cycle, as it does, could be effect rather than cause.



SCIENCE BRIEFING

Nigel Hawkes

But in a series of papers recently published in *Science*, scientists from Rockefeller University in New York, the University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard Medical School have laid out an elegant explanation of how the two work together, like mainspring and escapement, to create the rhythms.

Like all genes, the job of tim and per is to carry the recipe for their own proteins. The evidence is that the two proteins work together to

control their own production.

Per protein accumulates in the cytoplasm — the region of the cell outside the nucleus where the genes are found. At a certain moment, per combines with tim, and is thereby enabled to enter the nucleus and turn off its own production. The theory, which comes from Dr Michael Young and colleagues at Rockefeller University, is that per on its own is unstable, so cannot build up to a sufficient level unless it binds with tim, which stabilises it.

That explains why the process causes oscillation. The gene can be turned off only when per has bound to tim, by which time quite a lot of per has been produced. Without this two-stage process, cells would simply settle at an intermediate level of per production, with no rhythmic oscillation.

There is still plenty to explain, such as how the clock regulates other cells, and how it can be reset. But it is a striking step forward in a bewildering field.

A switch in our heads



DROPPING off to sleep sometimes feels like turning a switch. In fact, according to recent research from Harvard Medical School and the Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, that is exactly what it is like.

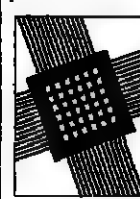
Dr Clifford Saper and colleagues have identified a group of nerve cells in the region of the brain called the hypothalamus which, unlike

the rest, become more active when we go to sleep. This, they believe, is because these cells are a kind of master-switch which functions by turning off the arousal systems in the brain.

The researchers found that cells in the ventrolateral preoptic area of the hypothalamus are linked to other cells which are the source of the neurotransmitters histamine, norepinephrine and serotonin. These are all involved in alertness, which is why anti-histamine pills cause drowsiness.

People who cannot easily fall asleep, says Dr Saper, may have a fault in this master-switch.

Perchance to dream...



A computer that can sleep has thrown new light on the process of dreaming, suggesting

that it is essential to making sense of the world. Dr Geoffrey Hinton and colleagues from the University of Toronto built two neural nets — computers based on the brain — and wired them together in an analogy of the cortex, the

part of the brain responsible for sight and conscious thought.

They then taught the system to recognise patterns. It worked best if the net used to turn pictures into representations was used to train the net used to turn the representations back into pictures — and vice versa.

If one of these states represents wakefulness, and the other sleep, the result implies that both are needed to train the brain effectively. Each makes the other better until they both work well. So perhaps the brain learns by a dialogue between different levels that takes place both awake and asleep.

From Toxteth to the Sahara



THE TES GOING PLACES OUT FRIDAY

This Friday The Times Educational Supplement publishes *Going Places*, a 48-page magazine bursting with ideas and inspiration for all kinds of school trips.

We follow twenty-five students from an inner-city comprehensive in Liverpool as they travel 8,000 miles overland to the western Sahara.

From farms to historical sites, from ancient China to David Hockney, *Going Places* is packed with information on every type of venue.

TES

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO IGNORE IT

From Romo to Como, it's hip again to be romantic or square

The golden age of tartan and peroxide has returned to the clubs. Giles Coren on the latest nostalgia on the dance floor

IT WAS not until the second synthesised bass chord of *View To A Kill* had shattered out of the walls that the skinny kid with PVC trousers, asymmetric make-up and glitter-sprinkled cheekbones got up from his chair. He emptied his beer and flicked his girlish quiff from his face with manicured, long-nailed fingers.

On the dance floor he adopted a crucifixion pose: head bowed to his chest, legs crossed at the ankles and arms outspread, with fingers pointing to the sky. The dance was all narrative: for "view" he shaded his eyes with his white hands, for "kill" he fired an imaginary revolver. His lips told the story in time with each of Simon Le Bon's silvery words.

He had come a long way from Britpop, with its scruffy sweaters, honest guitar-led melodies, social realism and frenetic dance moves. He had brought wholesale into London's latest retro explosion, Romo.

Romo is a resuscitation of the New Romantic "movement" — that golden age of tartan and peroxide before pop got a conscience, which was born with Roxy Music's first album in 1972 and reached its apogee at the turn of the 1980s with Duran Duran, ABC, Spandau Ballet and Japan.

Since the very beginning, pop-pickers have hopped between grimey authenticity and up-beat Technicolor-style flapper. At the birth of rock'n'roll, girls in bobby socks teddy-boogied to Bill Haley in defiance of their Perry Como-loving parents. In the 1960s, the Rolling Stones saw that the Beatles were nicely dressed and pretty — and reacted by being ugly and scruffy. Then came the seriousness of 1970s progressive rock, tempered by the frivolity of disco and Gary Glitter's glam rock, itself stamped out by the rawness and ripped T-shirts of Punk.

The first New Romantics reverted to a heavily produced sound, and dressed up, instead of down, but in 1985 Live Aid ushered in a new age of grunge realism. So after ten years of "honesty", from Annie Lennox and Mick Hucknall to Oasis, it is hardly surprising that clubbers are returning to the electronic sound and fancy dress of Romo, tipped by *Melody Maker* to see off Britpop in 1996.

At Arcadia, a weekly Romo club at Madame Jojo's in Soho, the clothes are as extravagant as ever. "It is all about



The new New Romantics: the revival is pure gold for nightclubs such as the Arcadia, which are buzzing with the old hits of the 1980s

fun," says a 34-year-old who called himself Blaze. "The first time around I loved the music but was too young to go to the clubs. Until now I just raved like anyone else, but I would always dress beautifully and think funnily, and we started bands that fused a trip-hop mentality with Martin Fry haircuts. The clothes often came from my sister, who was a hardcore Duranite. But the Byron shirt is mine and so are the PVC trousers and monk boots."

After an hour or so of Kraftwerk, Human League, and Visage, the first live act appears. Sin With Sebastian involves a skinny blond Frenchman wrapped in kitchen foil and a podgy girl in Louis XVI costume miming "shut up, and sleep with me... over and over again. And the dancers who vogue quite happily to Gary Numan stand silent. According to *Melody Maker*, however, it is likely to be this year's biggest seller.

"It's not what I came for," says a man in a blue boob tube

and zebra-striped fake fur bum-freer. "But there has to be new music, otherwise it would be just another retro wave. We're not in it for nostalgia. We're in it because we have miserable, grotty lives and this is a chance for glamour. Everything Oasis



Blitzed: Steve Strange

have to say, we know already." His name is Keith and he works as an exhaust fitter in Bromley.

"The lads wouldn't bat an eyelid if they saw me," he says. "It isn't like being in the closet — it's performance, it's my social life. But I don't dress like

this when I'm under a Volvo." The clothes, the make-up, the androgyny all contribute to an atmosphere that is appropriately *fin de siècle* — but it seems strangely out of touch in the self-aware 1990s: New Romance, indeed, was the last great explosion of camp into the mainstream before Aids.

"I don't look like a girl," says a 19-year-old called Jim, who looks like a girl. "I am an androgyne. And I am neither gay nor straight. I am Romosexual."

The problem, as explained by an aged specimen called Lee (a veteran of Steve Strange's Blitz club in Covent Garden, heart of the first New Romantic wave) is this: "In the old days we wore frilly shirts and tights and boots to dress up as Romantics, you know, like Byron. This lot are dressed as New Romantics — it's a revival of a revival. It's just a lot of rubbish dreamt up by the music press to give themselves something new to play with."

Unfortunately for Lee, his

very presence at Arcadia went some way to validating the movement he scorned. Dancing expressively to the oldies and waving a quite spectacular flick, he was one of the few who had got it, retrospectively speaking, right. For most of the clubbers were so recently out of thin V-neck jerseys and jeans that their pudding-bowl haircuts had not had time to grow into anything flickable (the Princess of Wales circa 1981 is the ideal), nor had they quite assimilated the studied posing of Lee and his entourage to their gleeful bouncing — a dance *non grata* in Romo.

But, with a little more time, and careful observation of the period slide-show that lights up one of Arcadia's walls, they will soon breathe new life into the dinosaur, and perhaps even come up with something new.

To recapture the mood they must heed the authentic advice of Spandau Ballet's greatest hit, they must always believe in their soul, they have the power to know, they're indestructible. They are gold.

In with the out crowd: Exploring the club scene where cheesy is cool and Burt has never been away

THE EASY listening boom, the worship of Burt Bacharach, Mike Flowers, clubs such as Indigo and City Cheese — is it for real, or is someone having us on?

Without witnessing this phenomenon at first hand, the irony is a little too hot to handle. But downstairs at Cort's Wine Bar in Holborn, central London, last Saturday, initiates of City Cheese were giving it, to use a suitably cheesy term, the full monte.

Cheese, to the modern clubber, is anything their parents would not tell them to turn down or take off. A girl who comes downstairs dressed for a night at City Cheese is likely to be told by her mother: "I hope you think you're going out in that."

The music which 1950s musicians fled to create rock'n'roll is back. Perry Como is *in*. It really is hip to be square.

The tune that greeted my arrival was a far cry from the familiar mind-numbing throb of gangsta rap or gabba techno: "Where? There on the stair," sang the sound system, "a little mouse with clogs on..."

Men in tight Pringle jumpers, reminiscent of Alan Partridge, danced with girls in gold lamé evening dresses. Others, in their mid-to-late twenties, drank beer or cocktails and wore lounge suits with open shirts, although the true hardcore went for broad-check suits with dark brown

shirts and wide ties. There were no trainers or bottles of mineral water. The atmosphere was unsettlingly... nice.

There was karaoke, a complementary fax machine for sending cheesy messages, and a bucket in which to drop your business card for the champagne prize draw. And the irony? I was way behind. For a start the emcee was called Fred Leicester, a joke lost on me until someone



Square: Dolores Gray, Perry Como

drew my attention to it. I wondered what level of self-awareness was operating. "Everyone knows what they're doing," said John, a 28-year-old diehard easy-listener. "They would have been embarrassed to do this five years ago, but now it is perfect."

As he spoke, the theme tune from *Hawaii Five-O* boomed into action. We had Herb Alpert, the Carpenters, *Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head*, the Milk Tray advert. It must be said, there were a lot of very square people at City Cheese. The sort who once danced to *You're The One That I Want* and stayed in to watch *The Sky At Night*. Suddenly there is a place for them to go. But then again, the revival of 1970s hip means that bad sports coats and man-made fabrics are cool again. So is the bloke with the polyester shirt and Prince Harry haircut a genuine dweeb? Or is he right there at the cutting edge of cool?

GILES COREN

GLOSSARY OF POP

Britpop: A manifestation of British popular music, harking back to the bare essentials of the Stones and the Beatles. Fans are usually young, smelly and stoned.

Grunge: A kind of music whose fans look and smell like Britpop fans, but began in Seattle and are now mostly dead.

Trip-hop: A British club phenomenon of dislocated character, notoriously difficult to dance to.

Gabba Techno: Repetitive heart-stopping beat with a sound overlaid not unlike the hiss of an untuned television.

Voguing: A form of dancing popularised by Madonna, which mimics catwalk models.

Martin Fry: ABC lead singer, famed for his flicked hair.

Oasis: Exponents, like Blur and Pulp, of *Britpop* (qv).

Cheese: Unfashionable music enjoyed with a combination of irony and genuine pleasure.

Why are these doctors so arrogant?

Last month I wrote of our problems in having our daughter sterilised. Two years ago, Louise, then 16 and with a history of mental handicap and autism, was diagnosed as psychotic. She will not recover.

Because of early abuse before we adopted her, and her lack of inhibitions and social skills, Louise has always been sexually provocative: the only way we had of protecting her was to monitor her constantly.

Last November, her psychiatrist contacted me to say that while Louise was in the adolescent psychiatric unit, she would be mixing with male

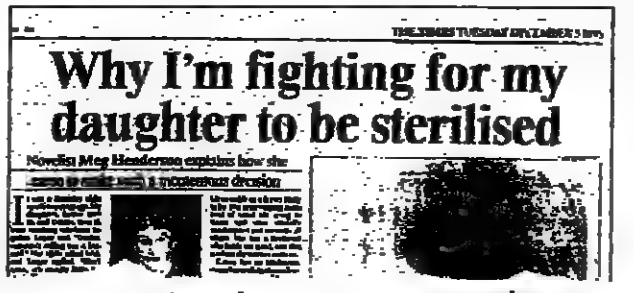
The novelist Meg Henderson describes her bitter frustration as she is patronised and ignored in her struggle to have her mentally ill daughter sterilised

patients and was obviously vulnerable sexually. She wanted Louise to have some form of contraception, and suggested a three-monthly injection rather than the Pill. It was our opinion — shared by our GP — that sterilisation was the best long-term solution for our daughter.

She will never be able to care for herself, so caring for a child is out of the question, and then there is the problem of what a child conceived by two mentally handicapped/mentally ill people would be like.

For the psychiatrist there were moral and ethical difficulties with this, though we found it hard to understand precisely what these were. "Fascism" was one, "ethnic cleansing" was also mentioned. "The right of the mentally ill to decide for themselves", and "her inability to give informed consent". I told the psychiatrist that we would take other advice, and, if necessary, go to court for permission to have Louise sterilised. In the meantime we wanted it clearly understood

that we would not be taking any action with the psychiatrist. I was told that nothing would be done without our consent. Louise came home for Christmas, wandering about the house with the earphones of her personal stereo clamped to her head, the volume turned up full in a



How Meg Henderson first described her fight in *The Times*

vain attempt to drown out the "voices" that she hears. Intermittently, she shrieked with laughter at what her voices were saying, and smiled or frowned at the faces she sees on the walls.

She took no part in family life, but told her sister, with whom she shared a room, that she "had had an injection to

family planning clinic by a nurse from the psychiatric unit. No consent had been asked for because it was accepted that Louise was not able to give it.

The doctor was upset to discover that she had not been told there was parental opposition, or that there was legal action pending. The staff had told her, she said, that Louise was sexually vulnerable, and the only way to protect her without contraception was to guard her at all times, and they didn't have the staff or time to do that.

We are now going ahead with court action and we have lodged a formal complaint about the actions of the psychiatrist and the unit staff.

Mental illness in your child is very hard to bear, but what has made it more difficult is the patronising arrogance of the mental health staff we have come in contact with. They always know best and any questions about treatment or attempts at discussion are regarded as inappropriate and will not be tolerated.

It is as if they cannot understand that there is not necessarily a genetic link. We, too, are regarded as mentally ill and unable to give or withhold consent. It is inverted prejudice, and every bit as

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Matthew Parris



The case against homosexuals in the Armed Forces may be strong — but we have heard it before

Last Tuesday, a powerful leading article appeared in the *Daily Mail*: "Listen to the fighting men". It addressed a controversy on which the Commons Select Committee on Defence will soon report: should known homosexuals be allowed to serve in our Armed Forces.

The argument cannot be brushed aside. Soldiers, sailors and airmen, the editorial pointed out, "do not want to serve with declared gays. They are concerned about the problems of physical proximity for men who have to live and sleep in barracks or below decks. They worry about the cohesiveness of units under the stress of battle."

The *Daily Mail* also reminded readers of its publication last November of a letter (presumably leaked) from Sir Hugo White, the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, to the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Jock Slater. Why, Sir Hugo had asked, should the Armed Forces "mirror society, when their conditions of service are so different?" In defence matters, political correctness should be resisted, he said (a view endorsed by the Defence Secretary, Michael Portillo, at his Tory conference).

Known homosexuals, Sir Hugo continued, would be made miserable "by ridicule and bullying". He warned that any attempt to lift the ban would devastate discipline and morale, damage the services' fighting ability, and hurt recruitment.

I recognise the force of this line of argument. If we are to answer it, we must first acknowledge what Michael Foot once called "the high ground" of the reasoning we oppose.

Its central contention is clear and of wide applicability. The Armed Forces exist, above all, to fight. If something about their social or combat conditions unsettles them, that fact should be faced: it is not enough to dismiss the problem just because we may think it arises from prejudice.

A serious argument. It is not only in Britain that such arguments have found favour. They have also been relied upon heavily in America. To understand the reasoning better, I have been researching American expressions of a similar view, and they are very clear, though loudly not from the navy, but the army.

Take America's General Bradley, for example. "I consider," he said in evidence, "that a unit has high morale when men have confidence in themselves, confidence in their fellow members, and confidence in their leaders." In modern combat, he continued, "a man is thrown very much on his own initiative". If one tried to force the pace of social change, before people were "ready to accept these customs, we may have difficult-

ty in attaining high morale". Supporting that view, Lt-Gen Edward Almond complained about those who tried to impose "a political solution" when combat effectiveness was what counted. The same point made by Sir Hugo White, about the danger of bullying and ridicule, is frequently made in the American evidence, too.

I was interested in the view of a former US Secretary of the Army, Kenneth Royall: "I am reluctant to force a pace," he said, "faster than is consistent with the efficiency and morale of the Army." An army, Royall went on, "is not an instrument for social evolution". He pointed out that "effective comradeship in battle calls for a warm and close personal relationship with a unit".

The US Army, I discovered, has often felt under siege as much from its political masters with their fashionable notions of social change as from its potential battlefield adversaries.

There is growing concern among many senior officers of the Army, noted one official Army report, "that we are weakening to a dangerous degree the combat efficiency of the Army."

But I think the most powerful expression from America of the argument about combat efficiency, echoed last year by Sir Hugo and last week by the *Daily Mail*, comes from that same official US Army report. "The soldier on the battlefield deserves to have and must have the utmost confidence in his fellow soldiers. They must eat together, sleep together, and all too frequently, die together. There can be no friction in their everyday living. That might bring failure in battle."

Sir Hugo could not have put it better. Only he and the *Mail* were talking in the 1990s about the integration within our Armed Forces of known homosexuals. The US Army report, however, dates from 1949. I found it in a book by Dr Desmond King, *Separate and Unequal: Black Americans and the US Federal Government* (Oxford, £25). As General Bradley accurately observed: "It is a well-known fact that close personal association with negroes is distasteful to southern whites." All the American remarks quoted above are related to the integration into the Armed Forces of non-homosexuals, but of non-whites.

But integration went ahead. None of the dire predictions came to pass, and the move was a complete success. "We didn't do it," said Major-General Anthony McAuliffe afterwards, "to improve the social situation. It was merely a matter of getting the best out of the military personnel that were available."

If the option is between votes and the single currency, Kohl and Chirac will choose popularity

Realpolitik or the euro — but not both

France, called last Wednesday for the Maastricht conditions to be made easier, as France herself might be unable to meet them. However, the SPD in Germany has made it clear that it would not vote for this. The Germans do not want to replace the mark with an inflationary euro. The Bundesbank is strongly opposed to it, and so are the people.

The German constitutional court has laid down that there will have to be a further vote of both houses of the German Parliament to ratify the single currency. The SPD can therefore block any scheme it regards as unsound, because it has a majority in the upper house. As German public opinion is so hostile to losing the mark, the SPD position is very popular and could be the basis of its next election campaign.

The French political situation is even more difficult than the German, because the French economy is weaker. Both France and Germany will have national elections in 1998. To meet the criteria, France would need to set a deflationary budget for 1997, which would be announced in the autumn of this year. French unemployment is already running at about 11.5 per cent and at nearly 30 per cent among young men. A deflationary budget would therefore be highly unpopular, and would almost guarantee that President

Chirac would lose the French parliamentary elections in 1998.

Philippe Séguin, the leader of the "No" vote in the Maastricht referendum campaign, is a genuine Gaullist. President Chirac himself behaves sometimes like a Gaullist and sometimes like a bureaucrat. However, he always fights elections in his Gaullist role. It is quite likely that he will at

some point make Séguin prime minister, as the best hope of winning the 1998 elections. But Séguin, in contrast to Juppé, believes, and said last week in Germany, that the single currency will have to be postponed. If President Chirac does adopt a Gaullist strategy, makes Séguin prime minister, has an expansionist budget and starts to reduce unemployment — as he promised to do in the presidential election — he could well win the Assembly elections in 1998. But that is not compatible with the Maastricht conditions or with the single currency in 1999.

Chancellor Kohl has to ask himself whether President Chirac would rather win the 1998 elections with Séguin or lose them with Juppé. Only if he is quite convinced that Chirac would rather lose than change the policy can he be at all confident that France will stay on the path of the single currency. Chirac does not have a reputation for putting consistency before political advantage.

This March there will be three elections in the Länder, two of which are important. Both in Baden-Württemberg and in the Rhineland Palatinate, the German Liberals, the FDP, are under great pressure. If they fail to get 5 per cent of the vote, they will have no seats in these regional parliaments. That would make them extremely nervous about the possibility of failing to reach the 5 per cent mark in the 1998 national elections, in which case they would disappear from the Federal Parliament as well. No one can be sure what the consequences of that might be. Germany, like France, is suffering from high unemployment and an industrial slowdown. The German economy is in a rough stage; last Monday, Daimler-Benz announced a loss for 1995 of about 6 billion marks, the biggest in German history. Opinion polls suggest that Chancellor Kohl

might have great difficulty in winning an election if he lost the Liberals, against a potential SPD coalition with the Greens.

If these March Länder elections go badly, there are two European meetings at which a postponement of the single currency could be agreed: the Turin summit on March 29-30 and the Verona meeting of April 15-16. The Turin summit is supposed to be the opening of the inter-governmental conference on Maastricht. Both Chancellor Kohl and the Bundesbank will want to keep this European currency situation under control. If the exchange markets become convinced that postponement is inevitable, they will start to put great pressure on the French franc, which would obviously be changed if the Juppé policy had to be changed. Markets would probably take a Séguin prime ministership as a signal in itself that the game was over. Yet a Séguin prime ministership is politically very attractive.

Chancellor Kohl would undoubtedly like to find a way through to the creation of a single currency in 1999. Although he has just joined his wife in publishing a cookery book (the recipe for Palatine pig's belly sounds delicious), he is not ready for retirement — certainly not before November, when he would become the longest-serving German Chancellor since Bismarck. He would dearly love to leave the euro as a monument to his leadership, alongside the reunification of Germany. But he has survived by being a realist. Even to him, it must be beginning to look as though a single currency in 1999 is economically and politically impossible. If so, the sooner the European Union faces the truth, the better.

William Rees-Mogg

Blair's lesson in retaliation

The Harman row need not damage Labour for long, says Peter Riddell



councillors, governors and parents, and opposition to selection is ingrained.

Consequently, many of Ms Harman's fiercest critics have been not the "old" Left or northern male members who resent her rapid advance, but MPs. Including several women, who oppose selection but are otherwise very much "new" Labour. They recognise the dilemma she faced as a mother, but believe she acted selfishly as a senior politician in failing to recognise the wider impact of so sensitive a decision. The row has brought to the surface half-submerged criticisms of her as being aloof and living by her own rules. Her record as a spokeswoman is not strong enough to offset such doubts. One of Mr Blair's close allies said, "You've got to admire her nerve, or thick skin," but complained that she did not appreciate the damage she had caused to the "new" Labour approach, and had failed to thank

those who had reluctantly helped her. She survived last week only because MPs rallied to Mr Blair's appeal to stick together and not give a scalp to the Tories. Nevertheless, Ms Harman faces certain defeat at this autumn's Shadow Cabinet elections, unless she can win back these "new" Labour MPs whom she so antagonised last week.

Mr Blair himself had two rough Prime Minister's Question Times (although the Thursday session looked less bad for him on television), but otherwise he was less damaged than he would have been if Ms Harman had been forced out. The strains within the leadership should quickly heal: John Prescott's anger was aimed at Ms Harman not Mr Blair. Although education is an unusually emotive issue within the Labour Party, the affair shows that Mr Blair

cannot take the party for granted. Any leader, particularly one with a deliberately bold and challenging style like Mr Blair, is bound to be accused of being arrogant and out of touch. Charges of elitism are invariably levelled at the leader's office. But whenever the opinion of party members is canvassed, as over Clause Four a year ago, Mr Blair is overwhelmingly backed. Moreover, his personal relations with senior members of the Shadow Cabinet are good. The rivalries are between his chief lieutenants, such as Mr Prescott, Gordon Brown and Robin Cook, and not between them and him. Although there are tensions between the leader's staff and other advisers, Mr Blair is unlike, say, Hugh Gaitskell, whose personal prickliness and distance from colleagues such as Harold Wilson helped doom his attempt to rewrite Clause Four in 1960.

Of course Labour MPs were rattled and angry last week, but that should be temporary, even though it is hardly an encouraging indicator of how they would behave in face of the much greater strains of government. And after a shaky start to the year, the Tories have been given an opportunity to recover their balance and to counter-attack, which they have done gleefully on the "hypocrisy" theme. Labour may suffer in the short term on this score and because of apparent disunity, but this will be partly offset by sympathy for Ms Harman's personal predicament. There could be a narrowing of Labour's big poll lead, although even before the row, the Tories' standing had been edging up a little, according to last week's MORI poll for *The Times*.

For Mr Blair, the only way to ensure that the damage is not great or permanent is directly to tackle the reason why middle-class parents like Ms Harman opt for grammar schools — and why working-class parents might like to. While opposed to selection, Labour has an ambiguous approach to the 160 existing state grammar schools. The party's tacit acceptance of their continuation is overlaid by a complicated system of local ballots over their future. Mr Blair will this evening argue that it is more important to raise standards in the 25,000 other schools as part of making Britain more socially cohesive. He will discuss proposals both to improve failing schools and to help brighter children through what is euphemistically called "accelerated learning".

This is a version of streaming in which children are grouped separately for different subjects according to ability and interest, rather than by age. This is a way of reconciling parental worries that bright children will be held back within a comprehensive structure. Mr Blair believes this approach will be popular in view of public fears over the reintroduction of the 11-plus. But it still fudges the question of parental choice and of the position of grant-maintained schools.

The Harman affair has exposed Labour's vulnerability. Its face under pressure was at times unappealing. But provided the rest of the party holds its nerve like Mr Blair, it should be a setback, not a turning point.

Stamped on

AMID THE turmoil consuming the Royal Family, the Queen has decided she has little to celebrate and she doesn't want to make a fuss about her 70th birthday. Her Majesty has vetoed a plan for a commemorative stamp.

The Queen has to give her approval to all stamps produced by the Royal Mail, and plans for a birthday stamp are understood to have been given short shrift. A stamp was issued on the occasion of her 60th birthday and on the 40th anniversary of her accession. Instead a commemorative sticky label will go on sale in April.

Norman Williams, the eminent philatelist who dubbed such non-postal stamps "Cinderellas", says there will be disappointment and surprise among stamp connoisseurs.

Neither the Royal Mail nor Buckingham Palace is prepared to explain more. "After discussions with Buckingham Palace about the 1996 stamp programme, it was agreed that Her Majesty's birthday would be marked with a commemorative label," says a Royal Mail spokesman blandly. It is believed, however, that she

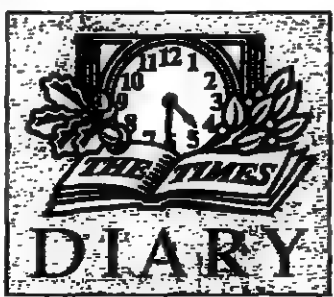
feels that the rare success of a royal marriage is worth commemorating, and that she has agreed to a stamp marking her 50th wedding anniversary next year.

● Gerald Kaufman has become an FLM Bateman character: the man who asked for HP Sauce at the Ivy. The incident occurred at the thespian restaurant the other day as he was tucking into baked cod and chips. The waiter looked aghast, and sniffed that he would not dare to ask the chef for such a condiment. Kaufman gave him one of his unblinking stares — but settled for a lesser sauce.

Early call

AS FAR AS the BBC is concerned, the general election is inked in for the end of next month. Teams of planners are working round the clock in preparation for a marathon of coverage all through the night.

David Dimbleby is booked to be behind his desk with a panel of MPs, Peter Snow will be cranking up his swingometer, and cohorts



of reporters are even now being briefed on their roles in feeding through and analysing the results — all for the biggest ever election dummy-run.

And what is the predicted outcome? "It will all be very balanced, we shall run a number of scenarios," says a Beeb minion.

Blithe spirit

PRINCE EDWARD announced the other day that he was in search of ghosts for a television series. He might try a midnight fit to Hyde Park. A spirit has turned up under the Serpentine bridge.

Police in the park believe it to be the ghost of Harriet Shelley, Percy Bysshe's first wife, who committed suicide by drowning in the Serpentine. PC Stan Fisk of the

Royal Parks Constabulary says he has felt her presence. "It was like a sudden chill, really cold in the dark underneath the bridge; and another time it was as if somebody was behind me but there was nobody when I looked round," he says. Spookily!

● Despite living in Scargill Avenue, Nottingham, Richard and Sarah Robinson have perversely given Joseph, their newborn son, the middle name Blair.

Fair shares

FRESH from winning a Golden Globe award for *Sense and Sensibility*, Emma Thompson has turned theatrical angel. She has shopped up an undisclosed sum to enable the curtain to rise on the latest production of a struggling young company.

The *Art of Random Whistling*, from a group of actors calling themselves Wink, opens at the Young Vic Studio this week after Thompson saw another of their shows and decided to back them. Obviously, the company's work is trumpeted as "total theatre", and as displaying "a unique ensemble style". If my fears are justified, it won't be the first time there has been a touch of pretentious-

New, new, new

TONY BLAIR has achieved sufficient momentum to merit a long profile in this week's *New Yorker*. Its headline is "The Next Prime Minister" — with no question-mark.



Emma: just loved it and tipped the Wink

It is a respectful piece, and the Labour Party co-operated fully with the scene of Manhattan liberalism. Sidney Blumenthal not only visited Blair at home — for a cup of fruit tea — but spoke to such shadowy party strategists as Peter Mandelson and Philip Gould.

He asked Mandelson whether Labour saw much significance in Bill Clinton's re-election campaign as an indicator of its own chances. "Clinton win? Not important. Nothing. No effect," Mandelson reportedly said. But then, Blumenthal notes, "he started biting all his nails at once and shaking".

Eagle landing

A TRAVEL TIP: do not fly with Eddie "the Eagle" Edwards. A recent British Airways flight to London from New York on which the hopeless ski-jumper was a passenger was an uneasy affair.

Take-off was delayed by 12 hours when the plane in front was involved in a crash on the runway. Then, in the air a woman had a fit and the captain put out the unsettling call "Is there a doctor on board?"

"Eddie gave her his seat because it had more leg-room, and she calmed down, but we were all a bit jittery," says a passenger. "Then



Eddie: no crash landing

we were all putting on our seat-belts to land when Eddie got up and disappeared into the cockpit. ... There were horrified looks from some passengers and white knuckles but it landed more safely than he does."

P.H.S



GRAVES OF VLAZENICA

Ugly remains from the past pose hard questions for Nato

We are already too used to news of atrocity from Bosnia. Yet no sooner has Western public opinion seemed to grow numb to news of Balkan deaths and cruelty, than another mass grave is uncovered to remind us of the ghastly nature of that conflict. The Times today carries a report from Vlasenica, a small mining town 20 miles from Srebrenica, in Eastern Bosnia. As our correspondent writes, an extensive trench has been found on the edge of that Serb-held town: the trench, preliminary evidence suggests, hides the bodies of murdered Bosnian Muslims. It is too soon to say how many lie interred there; but early, and apprehensive, arithmetic suggests that the numbers will not be small. At least 8,000 Muslims were once interned at a concentration camp near by: many of them, almost certainly, were tortured, killed and buried in the trench.

As Nato's implementation force (IFOR) secures large swathes of Bosnia — following the accord concluded at Dayton, Ohio, in November last year — areas previously out of bounds to journalists and human rights observers are yielding up their blood-stained secrets. Vlasenica is one such place. A town with a Muslim majority which was wholly "cleansed" of its Muslims by Serb forces, it now poses a hard question to Nato's military commanders. When other mass graves are uncovered in Serb-held land in the days ahead — as they surely will be — the question will repeat itself with uncomfortable frequency: what should be done in response? Should the action be merely actuarial, confined to helping in the count of victims and bodies? Or should there be conducted a vigorous pursuit of the perpetrators of these crimes of war?

Under the Dayton accord, IFOR would appear not to be responsible for arresting

war criminals. Theirs is a military task: they are in Bosnia to hold the peace and to safeguard the principles of the agreement, which include the securing of Bosnia-Herzegovina as a single state. Furthermore, they will assist refugees if available and if requested. The role of Nato troops in the investigation of atrocities, however, is much less clear. But with the unearthing of each fresh mass grave, pressure to act grows on the troops on the ground. This pressure, increasingly, comes from Nato's civilian command, Admiral Leighton Smith, the American military commander of Operation Joint Endeavour, has voiced his fears of a "mission creep", or an unstructured broadening of the Dayton mandate. Many soldiers believe that a constabulary response to graves like that of Vlasenica, involving a search for those responsible, might cause a precarious peace to unravel altogether.

If there is merit in that argument, there is force also in the view which insists that the troops at least act to safeguard evidence. The dead of Vlasenica must be allowed to tell their tale before the International War Crimes Tribunal. The preservation of evidence should be relatively simple: and with modern forensic technology, a skilled team of scientists should not need an inordinate length of time to draw its conclusions. Admiral Smith has shown that — while alert to the letter of his mandate — he is not unsympathetic to broader questions. "Within the resources, and consistent with our primary missions, we will provide what help we can to investigate grave sites," he has promised, also, to "provide an environment in which the investigators can work". That, surely, is the right approach. Bosnia must rebuild for the future: it cannot do so without addressing its immediate past.

COUNCIL OF HOPE

A gain for Russia is a gain for Europe

Last week's vote to admit Russia as the 39th member of the Council of Europe has been bitterly contested inside Russia as well as in the West. Respected democrats and human rights advocates have argued that the respect accorded to the Council, founded in 1949 as the political trustee of human rights and democratic behaviour in Europe, rests on its readiness to insist that its member states accept and abide by a number of clear obligations. They contend that Russia's admission at this juncture is a politically-motivated decision, and a mistake.

Boris Yeltsin has given the critics plenty of ammunition. The Kremlin shows no intention of disciplining those guilty of atrocities against civilians in Chechnya — who have been made doubly victims, of their own gangster regime and of brutal and inept Russian efforts to suppress its rebellion. Worryingly, the ensuring political crisis in Russia has driven the country to the right, and the odds now favour a victory for communists and ultra-nationalists in next June's presidential election. In response, Mr Yeltsin appears to have made his own old slogan, "if you can't beat them, join them". The country's modernisers, reformers and most convinced democrats are everywhere on the defensive.

The Council's report to its parliamentary assembly bluntly admitted that Russia does not meet its criteria for membership. The hope is that the Council's machinery can be used, as it has been in Romania, to help Russia to improve its record. But the Council has few ways to force Russia to live up to the promises it made last week: and no sooner were the votes counted in Strasbourg — and the result hailed by Mr Yeltsin — than Vladimir Lukin, the head of the Russian parliamentary delegation, was saying that Russian "realities" would affect compliance with Council recommendations.

Yet the balance of wisdom lies with those who swallowed their doubts and voted yes. The decision is not an abandonment of principle, and governments should have no hesitation in endorsing it. The first reason is

that for all the current uncertainties, Russia has made strides towards free institutions far greater than anyone predicted a decade ago. The defence of democracy, for a start, is no longer a crime: the press is a chaotic marketplace of competing voices vehemently discussing vast areas of policy, from the death penalty to mental health care, racism and official abuses of power that for many decades were taboo. The problem with last month's elections was that there were too many parties, not that there was only one. Many of these gains are derided as sham and "un-Russian" by racist ultranationalists such as Vladimir Zhirinovskiy — who is frank in his anger at being robbed of his line that the West is "against Russia" and bent on isolating it. But that is precisely why the citizens of Russia should not be left to face the enemies of democracy alone.

The second reason is that as a member, Russia must ratify within a year a number of important European conventions: on human rights, on safeguards for ethnic minorities and on torture. Within three years it must abolish the death penalty, and it has already been urged to do so much sooner. To comply with these obligations will entail a vast programme of much-needed penal reforms, helping to give greater solidity to the formal guarantees written into Russia's constitution. A committee has been set up to monitor Russia's actions in Chechnya. Above all, Russia will be liable to challenge in the European Court of Justice — by other governments and, if it accepts the optional protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights, by ordinary Russian citizens — if it fails to abide by its obligations under the conventions. Russia is a deeply troubled country that has thrown itself into the wider world. A great debate is raging as to who its enemies are, and who it can count as its friends. Having extended the hand of friendship, the Council of Europe is placed to exert a beneficial influence on that debate. It is surely right to have done so: for the outcome will affect every country in Europe.

WELCOME BACK

After her trauma, Seles is again a winner

Once upon a time there was a young girl from Novi Sad, in Yugoslavia. She played tennis, hitting the ball with a quite unladyluke thump.

And she grunted as she thumped — vast, rumbling, primordial sounds. Man-players had always grunted so, and no one had thought to mind. Her female opponents, however, did not like the noise much; nor, we suspect, did anyone else. But Monica Seles was a tenacious champion: very hungry, very eager. Then she was stabbed at a match in Germany — by a man obsessed with another great tennis player, Steffi Graf — and Miss Seles could play the game no longer. She was wrecked, not yet 21 years old, at her peak.

Miss Seles spent two years away from the tennis court. Whereas her physical injuries, fortunately, were not serious, the damage inflicted to her youthful psyche was considerable. And in the period she spent off court, her native Yugoslavia also went to pieces, adding complex tribal woe to her bitter personal trauma. She shunned crowds, understandably fearful of attack she shunned tennis, treating the game as the cause of her

and her doctors. And just as her mind had started to heal, the breathtaking leniency of the German courts, which imposed on her assailant only a suspended sentence, dealt a stinging blow to her morale. The man is free, and has not spent a single day in prison.

Women's tennis was impoverished by her absence. The stock of the game fell low, and competition became even more predictable and one-sided: the interest of spectators began to plummet. Miss Seles's return, therefore, is as important for the game as it is for her. Her first match — last July — was against that muscled dowager of the tennis courts, Martina Navratilova. Although it was only an exhibition event, Miss Seles played an articulate game. She won, and, wonderful to relate, even grunted.

On Saturday, in the final of the Australian Open, she returned to business as usual, disposing of her opponent in straight, punchy sets. But as our tennis correspondent writes, her mind has still not emerged completely from its torment. She broke down after the match, when pressed by an uncharismatic questioner on her memories of Germany. Miss Seles has our sympathy and deserves help in rebuilding her life and game. She

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9KN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Choice, selection and resources in a child's education

From Professor Emeritus I. M. Roin, FRS

Sir, Although the benefits to the Labour Party are not so clear, Harriet Harman has done a great service by focusing on the desirability of parents having some say in the provision of schooling for their children (letters, January 24, 26). Possibly more important than the issue of selection is that of streaming (or, as teachers prefer, "setting") pupils for certain subjects. Unstreamed classes place a greater burden on the teacher, frustrate the more able pupil and cause despair among the weaker brethren.

The powers that be have done a grotesque disservice to our country over a long period by pressing for unstreamed teaching, with disheartening results.

If parents really want to be stakeholders in education, they should start now, call a meeting of their parent-teacher association, debate the issue of streaming and, if they are for it, strongly advise the head teacher to introduce it from the first year (of secondary schooling at least). If the head proves unresponsive to an overwhelming parental wish, his/her authority would soon be undermined.

Here is a wonderful opportunity to devote more power to the individual to express personal choice without having to ask the Government for any extra money.

Yours faithfully,
IVAN ROIT,
995 Finchley Road, NW11,
January 26.

From Dr Keith Hampson, MP for Leeds North West (Conservative)

Sir, In searching for the reasons for poor primary school performance, it would be wise to study the 1991 report, *Primary Education in Leeds*, by Professor Alexander of the University of Leeds.

Over four years the schools he examined received from the local education authority an extra £13.75 million, most of which was spent on 500 additional teachers. The report concluded that there was "no evidence that the injection of extra staff and

money... had had a positive impact on children's reading ability". In fact, there was even a decline in some inner-city schools, where resources were concentrated.

There were two essential reasons: an LEA strategy which "underplayed or ignored children's potential", leading to low expectations among teachers; and the LEA seeing its role as "definer, arbiter and keeper of good primary practice", when the practices teachers were pressured to adopt did not work on the ground. There were "busy" classrooms but "reduced opportunities for the quiet concentrated study required by... reading and writing".

One suspects that the deficiencies highlighted in Leeds have been common to a great many English primary schools since the Plowden report in 1967. Above all, this study demonstrates what the Labour Party, which controls the vast majority of LEAs, wants us to overlook, namely that schools in this country are not "government" schools, but "council" schools.

It is local councils that have determined the structure of our schools and the management of resources and for too long their deficiencies have not been exposed.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH HAMPSON,
House of Commons,
January 26.

From Sir Bryan Aske

Sir, Instead of adopting an education policy which levels down, and then results in hypocrisy by its leaders, the Labour Party should emulate some of its early founders. As a life-long committed Conservative I am full of gratitude for the education provided to me in the 1940s by Durham County — which has had continuous single Labour control since the early part of this century. This was at Wellfield Grammar School, Wingate.

The county's many well run grammar schools, filled by competitive examination without parental interview, produced in their day large numbers of pupils who have achieved great success and prominence in a

wide variety of fields. Those from Wellfield alone include a leading Labour politician in the House of Lords and a top industrialist. Opened in 1930, Wellfield catered for about 15 pit villages where there was no privilege and much financial hardship.

I fully support equality of opportunity, but linked to selection, because there will never be equality of intellect, equality of willingness to work or equality of willingness to learn.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN ASKEW,
27 Golf Links Avenue,
Tadcaster, North Yorkshire,
January 23.

From Mr W. Randolph Angell

Sir, Could there be any greater demonstration of commitment to address the problems in our school system, or any greater incentive to make progress toward the political ideals propounded by the Labour Party, than having one's own offspring schooled within that very system? This to me would have represented a shining example of Mr Blair's stakeholder's society.

Yours sincerely,
W. R. ANGELL,
47 Springfield Road, NI1,
January 24.

From the General Secretary of the Association of Teachers and Lecturers

Sir, Your leader today on the Labour Party's education policies referring to an independent opinion poll commissioned by this organisation inaccurately states that "Selection is popular: a Harris poll published today suggests 54 per cent of parents favour it". Fifty-four per cent of the public favour selection, not parents. Support for bringing back grammar schools may be there but Conservatives should not kid themselves they are on a winner.

Sincerely,
PETER SMITH,
General Secretary,
The Association of
Teachers and Lecturers,
7 Northumberland Street, WC2,
January 22.

Minister defends drivers' eye tests

From the Minister for Road Safety

Sir, I am afraid that Lieutenant-Colonel Miller (letter, January 24) has got the changes in eyesight standards being introduced under the Second Directive on Driving Licences out of proportion. It is certainly not the case that "countless" safe and harmless drivers are about to lose their jobs as a result.

Tests of uncorrected eyesight have been part of the eyesight test for drivers of lorries and buses since 1983. The change now being introduced is that both eyes will have to meet the test, rather than one eye as hitherto. The standard is a minimum one, equivalent to being able to read the largest letter on an optician's wall chart from a distance of three metres. Nearly all drivers of lorries and buses will be able to meet the standard: indeed, we estimate that less than 0.2 per cent of the 1.6 million current licence holders — about 3,000 drivers — may not be able to meet the minimum standard in both eyes and will not be able to renew their lorry or bus licences when they expire.

Some of the 3,000 may well lose employment as a result, and I do not underestimate the seriousness of that

for those concerned. But accidents involving heavy lorries or buses tend to be more serious than those involving other vehicles, and it is right to expect higher standards from their drivers. The new eyesight standards have been agreed within Europe as the minimum compatible with road safety, and we have concluded, after much reflection, that it is no longer right to allow those drivers whose eyesight falls below that standard to continue to renew their licences just because they first obtained them when standards were lower.

As Lieutenant-Colonel Miller acknowledges, we have every reason to be proud of our road safety record. Maintaining that record does sometimes require hard decisions, as in this case. But I am sure your correspondents would not hold back from criticising us were, say, a bus driver with substandard eyesight to be involved in a serious accident involving schoolchildren.

Yours faithfully,
STEVEN NORRIS,
The Department of Transport,
Great Minister House,
76 Marsham Street, SW1,
January 25.

Lottery and charities

From the Director General of the Cancer Research Campaign

Sir, Your report on the effect of the National Lottery on the medical charities (January 16) refers to "vigorous complaints" from the Cancer Research Campaign. May I point out that our complaints were not that the lottery would harm our fundraising, as you implied, but that the rules for the early rounds for awards last year appeared to exclude medical research.

This seemed to us, and to others who have the interests of medical research at heart, to be both unjust and contrary to the evident preference of the public who, fortunately, support medical research in this country with great generosity.

Happily, we were able to submit a research project to the Scottish Board which fitted both the National Lottery Charities Board's (NLCB) first-round criterion of "improving the quality of life of people... disadvantaged by poverty" and our own priorities. Some other medical-research charities were less fortunate. It remains to be seen how we shall fare in future rounds.

We do not yet know what will be the long-term effect of the lottery on our own fundraising, but we are not discouraged by the decline in donations reported by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (letter, January 19). The risk for this and other medical-research charities is that, on the one hand the donating public will feel that they have done their bit for charity by buying a lottery ticket, and on the other that the NLCB's support for medical research will not compensate for any resulting loss of income.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID DE PEYER, Director General,
Cancer Research Campaign.

London Fire Brigade

From Mr M. Kelly

Sir, Your report and headline, "Fire crews in the City face sack" (later editions, January 22), could have given the impression that the London Fire Brigade is considering "sacking" firefighters and/or making them compulsorily redundant.

The Chief Fire Officer's report on London's fire cover proposes a range of options which would make savings over the next three years in line with financial constraints imposed by central government. However, we have no policy of compulsory redundancies for our firefighting staff and, with retirements from the service running at around 200 per annum, any jobs lost could be effected by natural wastage.

Yours faithfully,
M. KELLY,
Assistant Chief Officer (Operations),
London Fire Brigade,
London Fire and
Civil Defence Authority,
Albert Embankment, SE1,
January 22.

Gluts and shortages

From Mr Alan Coustan

Sir, Your report (January 24) that analysts are forecasting improvements in the property market. In this small township, an adjunct of Hull, we have six estate agents in one location, at Willerby Square, including two recent arrivals. For the sake of their businesses I hope you are right.

But what we could really do with is a greengrocer.

Yours sincerely,
A. COUSTAN,
16 Tudor Court,

Prince Charles's millennium ideas

From the Right Reverend Lord Habgood

Sir, The Prince of Wales has done well to draw attention to the spiritual possibilities of the millennium celebrations (report, January 25). By stressing that the theme of renewal is one which all faiths can share, he may help to overcome the fear of Christian triumphalism which has hitherto somewhat muted the Churches' response.

It is a pity, though, that media comment has focused so heavily on his hint about new religious buildings. It would seem to me that the building and endowment of a major inter-faith centre, where members of different faiths could meet and learn from one another on neutral ground, might be of more help in fulfilling his vision.

The promotion of mutual understanding and trust between different faith communities is going to be a task of huge and worldwide significance for the millennium to come.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HABGOOD,
18 The Mount,
Malton, North Yorkshire,
January 26.

From Professor L. D. Barron

Sir, While the call by the Prince of Wales for projects to reflect deeper, more fundamental aspects of the millennium is to be applauded, his suggestion for the erection of "a great religious building" prompts the depressing thought that the perception of the world by much of humanity has changed little over the past 3,000 years: the profound philosophical and spiritual implications of the great works of science that have created the modern world seem to have passed it by.

Surely wonders such as the glimpse of a galaxy of galaxies in a tiny dot of the sky revealed recently by the Hubble space telescope (report, January 17) offer the modern mind more food for spiritual thought than anything the traditional religions now seem able to provide.

Yours faithfully,
L. D. BARRON,
31 Newtonlea Avenue,
Newton Mearns, Glasgow,
January 26.

From Mr Nicolas Walter

Sir, What indeed is the significance of the end of the present millennium? It is a completely national date, counting an entirely arbitrary number from a certainly miscalculated beginning, which will anyway be generally but inaccurately marked at the end of 1999 rather than 2000 or 2001.

If it has any intrinsic meaning, this is superstitious rather than spiritual and Christian rather than ecumenical, and it should be restricted accordingly, as it was a thousand years ago. But if it is to become the excuse for wider celebration, this should surely concentrate not on religious elements — what may be seen by various faiths and creeds as sacred or transcendental — but on realistic projects — what may seem truly universal and genuinely civilised in a country and a world where millions of us have no faith or creed.

It would be tragic if this mainly fortuitous festival turned out to add a further breach to all those already existing among us, and it is already most unfortunate that so much depends on the national shame of the National Lottery.

Yours etc,
NICOLAS WALTER,
Nationalist Press Association,
88 Islington High Street, NI,
January 26.

From Mrs Jane Cooper

Sir, In my opinion the Prince of Wales, the future head of the Church of England, has his priorities wrong in wanting to celebrate the millennium by building non-Christian places of worship.

Yours faithfully,
JANE COOPER,
66 Fern Avenue,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Tyne and Wear,
January 25.

Stamps of approval

From the President of the Institute of Physics

Sir, Next year will see the centenary of the discovery of the electron by J. J. Thomson working at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge. This "element of electricity", which has been heard of by every youngster, forms the basis of almost everything in science and technology, one way or another.

Not surprisingly, then, many of us wished to have the electron selected by the Royal Mail as one of its thematic stamps. The Institute of Physics thought that the case was overwhelming; indeed, we even provided ideas for designs.

We thought wrong! The 1997 success stories include "horses", "sub-post offices", and "Enid Blyton". "Aircraft" is the only representative of the science and engineering area.

What do we have to do to honour British achievements?

Yours sincerely,
ARNOLD WOLFENDALE,
President,
The Institute of Physics.



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 28: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Parish Church this morning.
The Bishop of Blackburn preached the sermon.
By Command of The Queen, the Viscountess Long (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of the President of the United Mexican States and Señora Zedillo and welcomed His Excellency and Señora Zedillo on behalf of Her Majesty.

the garden at Highgrove House in aid of the National Trust in the Peak District, followed by a Reception at the Buxton Opera House, Derbyshire.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 28: The Duke of Gloucester, Trustee, the British Museum, this afternoon received the President of the United Mexican States (His Excellency Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon) at the British Museum, London WC1.

ST JAMES'S PALACE
January 28: The Prince of Wales, Vice President, the National Trust, this evening joined Mrs Rosemary Verry in delivering a Lecture about

Birthdays today

Dr R.C. Alston, bibliographer, 63; Mr Malcolm Bines, concert pianist, 60; Mr Leslie Brice, composer and lyricist, 65; Major-General Sir George Burns, 85; Mr Peter Byrne, actor, 68; Lord Clyde, 64; Dr Alec Coppen, psychiatrist, 76; the Right Rev Charles Fitzgerald-Lombard, Abbot of Downside, 55; Mr John Gallagher, rugby league player, 32; Dr Germaine Greer, author, 57; Lord Gregson, 72; Professor F.R. Hartley, Vice-Chancellor, Cranfield University, 54; Mr Paul Hodder-Williams, publisher, 85; Earl Howe, 45; Mr John Jinks, actor and writer, 68; Mr Sean Kelly, hockey player, 36; Mrs Margaret Laird, Third Church Estates Commissioner, 63; Lord Lane of Horsell, 71; Mr Michael Mavor, Head Master, Rugby School, 49; Mr Richard Needham, M.P., 51; Mr James Nicholson, M.P., 51; Mr Andy Roberts, cricketer, 45; Professor Abdus Salam, theoretical physicist, 70; Mr Tom Sellick, actor, 51; Mr Ramon Subia Roa, former chairman, Test and County Cricket Board, 64; Viscount Tonyupdy, 87; Mr Brian Trubshaw, former test pilot, 72; Mr Israel Wertz, managing director, Elonex, 49.

The Countess of Denbigh and Desmond

The Countess of Denbigh and Desmond, following the death of her son, the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, on January 27, 1996, will be known as the Dowager Countess of Denbigh and Desmond.

Dinner

British Invincibles were the hosts at a dinner held last night at the Savoy Hotel in honour of Mr Ernesto Zedillo, President of Mexico. Among those present were: Mr Andrew Burton, Mr Leopold de Rothschild, Mr Nicholas Searling, Mr Hessel Timmermans, Mr Alan Wynn, Mr Alan Turner, Mr Paul Zuckerman, Mr William Tudor John.

Memorial services

Sir Ivan Ewart
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Ivan Ewart, business man and charity worker, was held yesterday at the Church of St Malachy, Hillborough, County Down. Canon John Dinnen officiated. Sir Michael Ewart, son, Mrs Susan Cunningham and Mrs Patricia Browne, daughters, gave readings. Lord Cooke of Islandreagh paid tribute.

The Ven Peter Elliot
A service of thanksgiving for the Ven Peter Charles Elliot was held on Saturday in Worcester Cathedral. The Archbishop of Worcester officiated, assisted by the Ven J.C. Williams who led the act of thanksgiving.

Mr Peter Asher read the lesson and Mr James Asher read from John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

The Bishop of Worcester pronounced the blessing.
Professor T. Brooke Benjamin, a memorial service for Professor T. Brooke Benjamin, Solicitor, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford, was held on Saturday at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin. The Rev Peter Southwell, Chaplain of The Queen's College, officiated. Dr Geoffrey Marshall, Provost, Professor Trevor Stuart and Professor Patrick Riley gave readings. Professor David Crispman gave an address.

Lieutenancy of Essex

The following deputy lieutenant commissions have been announced: John McCrindle Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Benbow, M.A., M.B.E., RA (Retd), Thomas Edward Dale.

University news

Oxford, Magdalen College
To a fixed-term fellowship in English (for five years from October 1, 1996): Susan Jennifer Hinch, MA.



The Duke of Edinburgh facing a chilly journey home from Sandringham Church yesterday

Researchers rethink clues to Dublin's Viking past

By NORMAN HAMMOND
ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

THE origins of Dublin, long thought to have begun as a Viking fortress close to the later castle of the English viceroys, may have been wrongly located by archaeologists.

Recent re-analysis of two Viking cemeteries excavated more than a century ago suggests that the Irish capital began more than a mile further upstream on the Liffey. A monastery was taken over and turned into an armed camp.

The Viking cemeteries at Islandbridge and Kilmahlin, on the western outskirts of the Georgian city, were found when gravel digging and railway construction took place in the mid-19th century. They yielded spectacular finds of weapons and ornaments, so similar to Viking goods from Scandinavia that watercolour paintings were

given to the national museum in Copenhagen. The exact findspots have long remained obscure. However Elizabeth O'Brien has now recovered information from official files and railway records that shows the existence of two distinct burial grounds, both on a prominent gravel ridge and one adjacent to a monastic site.

Both proved to contain pagan Viking and also native Christian graves, the Viking grave goods dated the burials to the later 9th century, coterminous with the Viking longphort or trading settlement known to have existed between AD 841 and 902.

"It would seem unlikely that the occupants of a longphort at the Liffey-Poddle confluence [where the centre of medieval Dublin lies] would have been prepared to travel at least a mile upstream, probably through hostile territory, to bury their dead," Ms O'Brien says in *Archaeology Ireland*.

"It seems much more likely that the burials represent Vikings living in that area in the 9th century."

Viking usurpation of monastic establishments is well-known from England: in AD 874 they took over the Repton monastery on the Trent and fortified it, turning the church into a blockhouse. The Kilmahlin monastery enclosure, and the Islandbridge ford across the Liffey no doubt offered similar logistical advantages, Ms O'Brien argues.

The walled town of Dublin was not founded until AD 917, as one of a series of Viking urban centres that included Cork, Limerick, and Waterford; excavations in the 1970s at the famous Wood Quay site uncovered dozens of houses and well-preserved artefacts, close to Christ Church Cathedral and Dublin Castle, the most visible signs of the city's later prosperity.

The earlier phase of Viking penetra-

tion of Ireland, between the first recorded raid in AD 795 and the abandonment of the Dublin longphort in 902, has now begun to emerge as the result of research. Writing in the same special issue of *Archaeology Ireland*, John Bradley of University College Dublin notes that place names such as Batterswick, runestones and burials document a series of short-lived settlements as far away as Galway and Kerry in the far south-west.

The most recent discovery, by a joint team from the universities in Cork and Belfast, is at Lonehorrt Harbour, on Bere Island in western Cork. Underwater survey by the Belfast archaeologists revealed a stone breakwater and jetty, while on land a *naust* or bathhouse was excavated by the Cork team.

Source: *Archaeology Ireland* Vol 9 No 3 (Issue 33)

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. Anderson and Miss L.G. Coppel
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs P. Anderson, of Dunboyne, Co Meath, and Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs N.J. Coppel, of Drumbra, Co Antrim.

Mr J.L. Holden and Miss S.A. Dimeson
The engagement is announced between Jason, eldest son of Mr Ralph Holden and Mrs Linda Holden, of Oldham, Lancashire, and Samantha, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Graham Dawson, of Rothwell, Yorkshire.

Mr T.W.H. Lloyd-Jones and Miss L.S. de Vogheliers Parr
The engagement is announced between Thomas, youngest son of the late Colonel John Lloyd-Jones and of Mrs Mary Lloyd-Jones, of Guildford, Surrey, and Isabel, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Trevor Parr, of Widmerpool, Nottinghamshire.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy and Royal Marines
CAPTAIN: T.W. Hare, M.A. Bath 22.03.96; R.H. Hiscock, J.M.O.T.S. Turnhouse 26.04.96; T. Morton, Staff of POSF 24.05.96; R.C. Pelly, M.O. Bath 12.04.96; E.F. Searle, NBC Portsmouth 19.03.96.
COMMANDER: D.J. Fildes, Loan CDA H.L.S. West Byfleet 22.03.96; G. Preston, M.O. Loan CDA ADAC Farnborough 29.03.96; M.I. Horrell, Staff of POSF 14.06.96; G.R. Johnson, BDS Walsingham 07.06.96; C.J. Merritt, PIHQ Northwood 01.04.96; A.G.P. Pounder, SACLANC USA 03.05.96; S.A. Thomas, Staff of IS/CNH 09.05.96; F.W.A. Wearmouth, Staff of CINCFLANT 19.06.96.
SURGEON COMMANDER: P.J. Buxton, RH Haslar 26.07.96; S.J. Ryder, Exchange USA 01.04.96.
RETIRED:
COMMANDER: J. Davis, 22.04.96; L.N.L. Gallen, 03.04.96.

Marriages

Mr S.J. Reeve-Tucker and Miss L.M. Barran
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer and St Thomas More, Chelsea, of Mr Stephen Reeve-Tucker, fourth son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel T.S.W. Reeve-Tucker and of Mrs Reeve-Tucker, of Ross-on-Wye, to Miss Lalage Barran, younger daughter of Sir David and Lady Barran, of Kensington Square, London. Father Patrick Barran, Don Anny Smith and Don Philip Jobb officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily and Cosmo Barran, Lachia Lucy, Camilla Millard, Casimir Owen-Edmunds, Oliver Pogade, Arabella Reeve-Tucker, Clementine Reeve-Tucker, Olivia and Alexander Reeve-Tucker, Jessica Vernon and Oswald Woloshyn. Mr Robert Finlayson was best man.

A reception was held at the Duke of York's Headquarters where the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C. Howe and Miss A. Lancaster

The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, January 27, at St Mary's, Bourne Street, London, between Mr Christopher Howe and Miss Alison Lancaster. Father Bill Scott officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr Iain McQuiston, was attended by Holly, Frederick and Edward Howe. Mr Peter Hoadsell was best man.

Latest wills

Mr Michael Barrie Goudale, of Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, left estate valued at £91,276 net. He left his estate to the charity The Crystal Group, Browns Brooks Cottage, Fairway, Uckfield, Sussex.

Mrs Marjorie Martin, of Burnham, Buckinghamshire, left estate valued at £1,020,177 net. After personal bequests she left the residue equally between the RSPCA, National Trust, RSPB, International League for the Protection of Horses, RNIB and RUKBA.

Mrs Francis Martin Payne, of Poole, Dorset, left estate valued at £6,923,096 net.
Mr Harry Ridehalgh, of London SW6, former senior partner in the international consulting engineers, Sir William Halcrow and Partners, left estate valued at £1,462,621 net.

Mr Leo Frederick Leftman, of London NW8, left estate valued at £3,100,958 net.
Among several bequests he left £50,000 to the charity Rude and £100,000 equally between Battersea Dogs Home, the National Canine Defence League and Blue Cross.

Mr David Harry Wills, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, left estate valued at £5,762,544 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax):

Mrs Sheila Valerie Bonser, of Tring, Herts, £120,180
Mr George Lane Hoggson, of Addington, Kent, £109,376
Mrs Patricia Betty Nicholls, of Cheltenham, £108,136
Betty Taylor, of Hindhead, Surrey, £163,154
Mrs Sarah Kathleen West, of Harrogate, £118,038

BMD'S: 0171 782 7272
PRIVATE: 0171 481 4000

PERSONAL COLUMN

TRADE: 0171 481 1982
FAX: 0171 481 9313

DEATHS

DAVIE - Inés Henderson, 84, died peacefully on 24th January, 1996, at her home, 14, St. Mary's Road, London N16 7JL. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London N16 7JL. Family flowers only. Donations to St. Mary's Church, London N16 7JL. Tel: 0171 481 4000.

BIRTHS

CADWY - On 14th January, 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

CHAMBERS - On 24th January 1996, to Michael and Karen, a son, Jacob Michael.

DEATHS

GIBBS - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

LOVERING - On 24th January, 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

MCHAMBER - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

MILTON - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

RAYMENT - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

TOTTERMAN - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

BOYLE - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

FRANKLIN-ADAMS - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

PHARAOH - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

PHILLIPS - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

HOUGHTON - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

DEATHS

CLIFTON - On 26th January 1996, to the Rev. Canon John and Mrs. Mary, a son, Henry Richard, a brother for Jack.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE ALTERNATIVE PIANO SALE

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OBITUARIES

BARBARA SKELTON

Barbara Skelton, writer, died in Worcestershire from a brain tumour on January 27 aged 79. She was born in Middlesbrough on June 26, 1916.

THE former wife of both Cyril Connolly and George Weidenfeld, Barbara Skelton enjoyed the reputation of being one of the leading *femmes fatales* of postwar London. But, in a sense, that reputation did her less than justice. A talented writer, she was the author of two novels, *A Young Girl's Touch* (1956), dedicated to Connolly and published by Weidenfeld, and *A Love Match* (1969), withdrawn that same year after legal objections from another admirer, John Sutro. But if her luck was mixed as a novelist, she had better fortune as a short story writer, and her *Born Losers* (1965) remains a classic collection.

Above all, however, she is likely to be remembered for her two volumes of memoirs published when she was already into her seventies: *Tears Before Bedtime* (1987) and *Weep No More* (1989). Both books have something in them of her own personality — irreverent, funny and wholly unconventional. With her predominantly child-like qualities, she may have lived for pleasure but — to do her justice — she wrote for it, too.

There seems little doubt that Connolly was the love of her life and in *Tears Before Bedtime* (the better of the two works) she writes about him with an abiding affection, which even exasperation cannot wholly conceal. It offers a vivid portrait of a thoroughly bohemian lifestyle in which comfort took second place.

That, though, was not necessarily true of luxury, for Skelton also gives a full account of her *affairs* with the young King Farouk of Egypt — in which, on financial grounds alone, Connolly at first seems to have encouraged her. ("After all, a king's a king"), Skelton may have been sensitive about this episode later — particularly



resenting the charge that she had been set up in a villa overlooking the Gezira Sporting Club when all the time she was living in a humble Italian *gipsy*. But, as with Connolly, she appears to have retained an affection for Farouk, whose good qualities she consistently showed herself anxious to emphasise. (The world, alas, is more likely to recall his curious habit of whipping her with a dressing-gown cord.)

The one person about whom

she could be said to have shown a lack of charity was her second husband, George Weidenfeld — whose hirsute physical characteristics and invariable command on social occasions to "gush, gush" she unkindly preserved for posterity. But, although she struck the first blow in *Weep No More* (and even before that in a short story, "What's New", in which Weidenfeld appears as a character called "Weingorse"), he at least had the right of reply in his own

memoirs, *Remembering My Good Friends* (1995).

He exercised it, however, with considerable restraint, describing their 1955-56 relationship as "an obsession that dwarfed everything else" and their six-month marriage as being approached "with a deep sense of doom" on both sides. The truth, of course, was that she had never really wanted to give up Connolly (who at the time had gone off with someone else), and there was a certain symmetry in the

fact that in the two successive divorce cases Weidenfeld should have been the co-respondent in the first and Connolly in the second. Although she went back fleetingly to Connolly, they did not marry again, her third husband being the immensely rich and eventually six-times-married Professor David Jackson — from whom, after a very brief time as man-and-wife, she was fortunate enough to obtain a handsome settlement. After her parting with Jackson she lived first in Provence and then near Paris, returning to live in Chelsea only a couple of years ago.

In her way of life Barbara Skelton was, no doubt, partly the product of her background. The elder daughter of a Regular Army officer and a former *Gaiety Girl*, she had a peripatetic childhood in which there was little promise of the stately beauty to come: with typical candour she even described herself while young as "bun-faced with slanting, sludge-coloured eyes". Life, however, began to look up once she had been seduced by a wealthy family friend in the Royal Albion Hotel, Brighton.

A trip to India (where her paternal uncle was in charge of medical services) followed but that also ended in disgrace when her army officer lover stowed away on the home-going ship, was discovered and eventually faced a court-martial. Once home, she became briefly a model for the Italian designer Schiaparelli, before taking her first wartime job in a factory. She did not find this congenial and in 1941 managed to find work with the Yugoslav Government in exile. This, in turn, led to Donald Maclean (later the defector) suggesting that she should go out to Cairo as a cipher clerk in the British Embassy. This she duly did — and the rest, after various romantic excursions, became postwar literary history.

Barbara Skelton, who was looked after in her last illness by Connolly's daughter of his second marriage, had no children of her own.

HAROLD BRODKEY

Harold Brodkey, author, died from an AIDS-related illness on January 26 aged 65. He was born on October 25, 1930.



THERE were two schools of thought regarding the American novelist Harold Brodkey: the first that he was one of America's most gifted living writers, and worthy of comparison with Proust or Walt Whitman; the second that he was an amusing fraud, whose celebrity in Manhattan literary circles was a classic case of the emperor's clothes.

Justification for the second opinion rested on Brodkey's remarkably slender output. After a much heralded debut with a charming collection of short stories, Brodkey had begun work on his magnum opus, his great novel, in the early 1960s. *The Runaway Soul* was finally published in 1991, thirty years later. And in the interim only a handful of articles and excerpts from the novel had appeared in print. After all the advance publicity, much of it self-generated, it was not surprising that Brodkey was nervous of throwing himself to the lion's den of critics.

During those thirty years, Brodkey, as the potential deliverer of the Great American Novel, had become more famous than anything he had, or had not, written. He had ridden the 1980s wave of author-as-celebrity in triumph. John Updike had reputedly used him as his model for the devil in *The Witches of Eastwick*. Jay McInerney had caricatured him as Victor Propp in *Brightness Falls* as a "long-term, highly speculative literary investment" whose "reputation grew with each book he failed to publish".

It was only natural, therefore, that after such a protracted gestation, the book would disappoint some reviewers when it was finally published. After struggling through *The Runaway Soul's* impenetrably dense prose, one critic concluded that death would have been a smarter career move for Brodkey than publication.

"Brodkey Delivers." Silence followed from Brodkey, who was still refining the manuscript. Ten years later, in 1986, *The Washington Post* also reported that the end was in sight: "Now there is real reason to believe that Brodkey is loosening his hold on the novel." Brodkey responded by allowing several extracts from the novel to be published in *The New Yorker*. Another collection of short stories, *The Abundant Dreamer*, was quietly published in 1989. That year the novel was advertised in a publisher's catalogue but Brodkey changed his mind and withdrew it for further revisions. Two years later *The Runaway Soul*, as the novel was now called, was published at last.

Written in an intensely rich prose style, *The Runaway Soul* was very different from those early short stories. It told the story of Wiley Silenowicz, his relationships with his parents and with women, and its aim was to describe the workings of human consciousness on a level never before attempted in a novel, to capture the sensation of the passage of individual moments as they are lived. In practice, this could mean that the single action of waking and walking to the bathroom could take four chapters to describe.

The novel was written in what Frank Kermode once described as prose of "painful abundance", with eccentric syntax and arbitrary use of capital letters and italics. Meaning was quite often obscured behind a barrage of images. But when it worked, Brodkey could deliver some striking lines, as when he described the air at dawn: "Partly asleep, partly a-dance, but in vella, trembling with heavy moisture".

Two years later Brodkey discovered that he was HIV positive. By this time he was settled in New York with his second wife, Ellen Schwamm, also a novelist (his first marriage had ended in divorce). She survives him, together with a daughter, stepdaughter and two stepsons.

JÓZSEF MOLNÁR

József Molnár, interpreter at the British Embassy in Budapest, died on January 9 in Australia aged 74. He was born in Budapest on April 24, 1921.

ALTHOUGH a retiring and quietly spoken man, József Molnár had a natural gift for languages — a gift which he was to put to important use in building up an increasingly better understanding between his native Hungarians and the British in postwar years.

When Hungary entered the war in alliance with Nazi Germany, Molnár was employed as an interpreter between a divisional headquarters and the German corps to which he was attached. In 1945 when his unit surrendered to British troops, he began to act as an interpreter between the British and the city's British-appointed German mayor of Hanover.

Molnár grew to respect the British during his dealings with them. When he returned to a shattered Hungary in 1946, he got employment with a team from the Imperial War Graves Commission engaged in recovering for reburial the remains of British and Empire airmen who had been shot down. Hungarian officers, he used to say, would have started the digging, and then left the delicate and unpleasant task of recovering the remains to the least regarded of their men. The British reversed the process.

It was not long before Molnár drifted into the service of the newly-established British Legation in Budapest, an organisation for which he was to work until his retirement.



József Molnár, third from the right, interpreting for Princess Margaret in Budapest, 1985

He became the military attaché's interpreter and clerk, and in 1956 was given British citizenship. When the Hungarian Revolution came in the autumn of that year, it was he who provided much of the information reaching London about the course of events.

By the end of October, when it looked as though the Hungarians had succeeded in driving the Red Army out of Budapest, a discussion of events was staged between the British military attaché and Pál Maléter, the revolutionaries' military leader. Molnár's presence as an interpreter at this meeting was to lead to his brief imprisonment. For when, after severe and brutal fighting, Soviet forces suppressed the revolution and János Kádár returned to lead

the new Communist government, Molnár, recognised from press photographs, was arrested and accused of conspiring with Western imperialists. It took all his calmness and transparent straightforwardness to persuade his interrogators that he had done no more than his interpreter's duty.

Almost three decades of quiet work in the British Legation followed. In the course of these years, Molnár perfected his English. He became a senior interpreter and excellent translator, as well as an expiator of the Hungarian language and all things Hungarian to a succession of British diplomats. Meanwhile, his wife Aranka was educating generation after generation of British toddlers

in the Legation's little school. For many years Molnár led a strange half-life, caught between British employers with whom friendship was always tempered by an inescapable reserve, a hatred of an oppressive communist regime, and aspirations for freedom and full sovereignty of the Hungarian people. However, the situation began slowly to change. British official visitors started to find their way to Hungary and Molnár came to serve not only as an interpreter, but also as mentor and friend.

He accompanied, among many others, both the Duke of Edinburgh when he visited Hungary to take part in four-in-hand championships, and Princess Margaret when she came with the Royal Ballet.

Molnár also escorted a succession of British ambassadors on their visits to various Communist Party secretaries, mayors, chambers of commerce and university faculties. He would interpret faithfully all that was said, but afterwards in the car would volunteer his own impressions of what had also, and crucially, not been said.

However, when the time came for Molnár's retirement, he chose not to stay in Hungary which still remained under Kádár's restrictive regime. He and his wife decided to follow his only daughter to Australia — she and her husband had moved there some years before and started their own family. His last years there were happy — though clouded by poverty and exile — and Molnár continued to teach European languages.

He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

ANTHONY BESSEMER CLARK

Anthony Bessemer Clark, former managing director of the West of England P and I Club, died from cancer on January 4 aged 55. He was born on February 2, 1940.

THE International group of P and I (Protection and Indemnity) Clubs insures some 90 per cent of the world's commercial fleets, particularly in the fields of oil pollution and salvage. Anthony Bessemer Clark was both a barrister and an accountant and he thus brought these combined skills to building up the strength of the P and I Club in the West of England.

When he retired from its managing directorship in February 1995 he left behind him not just an organisation in a stronger financial position than at any time since its establishment but also one with a streamlined professional management well equipped to deal with the increasingly complex legal and practical issues associated with marine losses.

Anthony Bessemer Clark's antecedents, like his career, were varied and distinguished. He was a direct descendant on his father's side of the famous Victorian statesman Sir Henry Bessemer. His mother was Australian and her family was prominent in the public and social life of Melbourne. When he was only 12, his father was killed in a motor accident, and from then on he was brought up by his aunt Joan Bessemer Clark, herself a remarkable woman of many talents.

He was educated first in Australia and then in England. After Charterhouse, in-

stead of going to a university, he was articled and qualified as an accountant. Although his numerate skills were considerable, he did not pursue this career but instead volunteered for service with VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas) in Nigeria, where he spent 18 colourful months before returning to London. There he joined Gray's Inn and was called to the Bar in 1968.

Through an introduction arranged by Lord Salmon he became a pupil in the chambers of Michael Kerr, QC (later Lord Justice Kerr) and then a member of the chambers in 1969. But for his illness, he would have returned to these chambers and resumed his practice — probably particularly as an arbitrator in commercial and shipping cases — after his retirement last year from P and I West of England.

As it was, his principal professional memorial has to be his work for P and I. His combined skills in two professions had already been valuable to him in starting a commercial practice, and it was not long before they were recognised in the City as well. He was offered, and accepted, a place with the West of England Club, then — as now — one of the leading exponents of this specialised form of mutual marine insurance.

This proved an excellent move. He soon demonstrated that, in addition to his qualifications as an accountant and a barrister, he had very considerable abilities as an administrator. His personal charm also made him a fine diplomat for the Club's business abroad, enabling him to establish good personal relations with the shipowners from all



the maritime nations of the world who were the Club's members and directors.

He also became a leading figure in the activities of the British Maritime Law Association, part of the Comité Maritime Internationale. There, his special concern was the legal regulation of the consequences of oil spillages and other kinds of pollution damage. The efforts of many people, including his, bore fruit in the proposals which were adopted at the CMI Conference in Sydney in October 1994.

During his last years with the Club he found himself in the unenviable and undeserved position of facing growing demands from the Lloyd's insurance syndicates, of which he was a long-standing member. Characteristically, he made a positive contribution to the steps which were taken

in order to obtain compensation when this was due to the Names. His knowledge of the law and practice of the insurance market helped, among others, the Feltrim Names Committee, which succeeded in its claim for many millions of pounds.

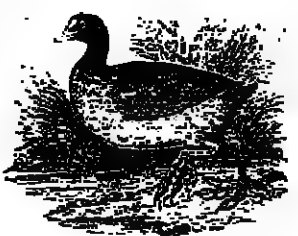
He was anxious not to stand in the way of his younger successors and so he set for himself his retirement date after ten years as managing director. But as the date approached he became obviously unwell and soon, though not immediately, cancer was diagnosed. Throughout his illness he showed an extraordinary calmness and courage. It seemed by last autumn that he was restored to good health, but it was not to be.

He is survived by his wife Helen, whom he married in 1970, and by a son and a daughter.

Nature notes

THERE has obviously been a considerable invasion of waxwings from Scandinavia. A flock of 150 has appeared in Edinburgh, and small parties have been reported in many other places in Scotland and along eastern England. They are pinkish-brown birds, with a sharp crest, and white, yellow and red markings on the wing. They are quite tame, and some have been found feeding on exotic berries in suburban gardens: they hang upside down like tits.

In the frost and snow, small birds have been flocking into gardens where water has been put out for them: it is just as



The coot

as long as possible, and sometimes become so weak that foxes go out and catch them. Magpies and crows also walk around foraging on the ice. Many ducks go to the sea. Where foxes are hunting in the snow, their tracks can be distinguished by the line made

Scottish Episcopal Church

Appointments

Richard Fisher, previously Curate at Acomb in the Diocese of York, to be Mission Priest at Kingswell, Aberdeen.

Paul John Tarrant, Vicar of St Andrew's, Little Compton, Rhode Island, USA, to be Rector of Old St Paul's, Edinburgh.

Stuart Campbell Bonney, Chaplain at HMP Moorland, Doncaster, to be Priest in Charge at St Columba's Bathgate and St Peter's Linlithgow.

Roger Mansfield Watts, Assistant Curate at Henfield, Shermanbury, and Woodmancote, Sussex, to be Rector of St John's, Jedburgh.

Roger Cutler, permission to officiate in diocese of Glasgow and Galloway.

honorary Assistant Deacon at St Peter's Thurso and St John's Wick. John Malcolm Richardson, Rector of St Mary's Newport and St Margaret's Tayport, to be Rector of St John's Forfar.

Resignations Allan David Bruno, previously Rector of Christ Church Falkirk, is now Personal Executive Assistant to the Bishop of Bradford.

John Frederick Ames Parratt, as Synod Clerk and Canon of St Mary's Cathedral, as Rector of St James's Less Penicuik and St Mungo's West Linton. He is to be the Chaplain at Holy Trinity Funchal, Madeira, Diocese of Europe.

Brother Benedict SSF to leave the brothers at Barrowfield and move to the Community of the Divine

ROYAL PALACE PICKETED.

OFFICE OF WORKS STRIKE WIDENED. (By Our Labour Correspondent)

The strike by the thousand employees at the Office of Works who are responsible for maintaining the heating and lighting services of the Government offices, the Royal Palaces and House of Commons, and certain other public buildings in London, was continued yesterday, and discussions in the Joint Industrial Council for the Department failed to bring about a settlement.

The stoppage of work had wider extent yesterday than on Tuesday, and for the first time in the history of this country, men employed at Royal Palaces joined in a strike. Buckingham Palace was picketed — the King and Queen are at Sandringham. The engineering staffs at Marlborough House and St James's Palace also left work. So did the men at the British Museum who had remained on duty on Tuesday. The buildings affected by the strike yesterday were the following: Buckingham Palace, St James's Palace, Marlborough House, the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts, all the Government

ON THIS DAY

January 29, 1925

"The issue is simply whether an employer shall be compelled to dismiss a man who has ceased to be a member of a trade union." Much more was to be heard of this kind of controversy.

Court, and County Courts.

Representatives of the strikers claimed that the strike was complete, and it appeared indeed that it was. But it was not difficult to organise a volunteer staffs in nearly all cases. The Office of Works stated early in the day that the joining in the strike of the Buckingham Palace workmen had been anticipated and provided for, and that the usual services were being maintained without inconvenience. It

cleaning of the internal fittings.

The issue, raised primarily by the Electrical Trade Union is clear cut. It is simply whether an employer of labour — in this case the Government — shall be compelled to dismiss a man who has ceased to be a member of a trade union. If the unions were able to maintain this demand they would be in a position to present to all workmen the alternative of membership of the union or unemployment. There is no question of the observance of trade union conditions. The Office of Works takes common ground with employers generally in declining to make membership of a union a condition of employment. The Electrical Trades Union has gone so far as to say in the present instance that it will not reinstate the defaulting member in the union.

To be consistent it would have to oppose his employment anywhere and therefore it is committed to the policy of driving him out of his trade. The man whose non-payment of the union subscriptions has caused all the trouble stated yesterday that so far as he was concerned the position was that the Electrical Trades Union would not have him, the Office

NEWS

Labour fury over 'villain' attack

■ The Deputy Prime Minister, Michael Heseltine, sparked outrage and predictions of the dirtiest general election campaign in modern history last night after branding Labour the villain's friend.

He enraged Labour leaders as he tried to extend Tory charges of hypocrisy against the party, made during last week's dispute over the school Harriet Harman's son is being sent to, to its stance on law and order. Page 1

Millionaire gunman hides in mansion

■ Police marksmen and SWAT teams were surrounding the Pennsylvania mansion of John D. Pont, an eccentric multimillionaire, last night after the shooting of an Olympic wrestler. Mr D. Pont, himself an expert shot, barricaded himself inside the house. Pages 1, 3

Council tax rises

Council Tax increases of more than three times the level of inflation for millions of householders are to be confirmed, with London and other urban areas facing even steeper rises. Page 1

Boy dies in snow

A boy aged five froze to death 300 yards from his home in Middlesbrough after going missing while building a snowman. Page 1

Soldiers killed

Three British soldiers were presumed dead in Bosnia last night after their armoured vehicle hit a landmine in unmarked fields. Pages 1, 8

'Gagging' row

Lord Donaldson, a former Master of the Rolls, warned of the damage caused to the courts by a parliamentary motion identifying Sarah Keays and her daughter in breach of a High Court 'gagging' order. Page 2

Peace talks dispute

Ireland's Deputy Prime Minister attacked Britain for its dealings with Dublin over the peace process. Dick Spring said Britain spread rumours that he took a harder line than John Bruton, the Prime Minister. Page 2

Aggressive policing

An aggressive American 'can do' style of policing, which has cut crime in New York, is being examined by British forces. Page 5

Branson balloonists look north

■ Richard Branson and his fellow round-the-world balloonists are preparing to follow the route of the pioneering Swedish balloonist Salomon August Andr  , who froze to death in the Arctic. Emergency plans were drawn up at the weekend by the Virgin Global Challenger team to adopt a more northerly route to avoid sub-tropical thunderstorms. Page 7

Pensioner parents

A sharp increase in the number of men fathering children in their 40s and 50s is likely to put the family unit under severe strain in the next decade. Page 6

Oyster bar

European rules which set the same tough conditions on the transportation of mussels, oysters and winkles as those for veal calves have been blocked by the Government. Page 7

Kashmir tension

Cross-border tensions are high in Kashmir after a weekend of intensive firing between Indian and Pakistani troops. Page 9

Gloom for Dole

Rain pummelled New Hampshire and a day on the stump with Robert Dole, the Republican presidential frontrunner, did absolutely nothing to dispel the gloom. Page 10

'Stupid' Clinton

Hillary Clinton was portrayed yesterday as having a 'dark side' and of denouncing President Clinton in front of others for being 'stupid'. Page 10

French divided

The uncertain future of European monetary union has left the French Government deeply divided as its leaders struggle to convince the public that France can meet the criteria for a single currency. Page 11



Dancers in *Cats* which, with its 6,138th performance today, becomes London and Broadway's longest running musical. Page 3

BUSINESS

Gas protest: Complaints about British Gas more than doubled last year with almost 50,000 customers taking their grievances to the Gas Consumers Council. Page 40

Flag of convenience: P&O is to register five of its biggest container ships under the Bermudan flag of convenience, dealing a further blow to Britain's status as a maritime nation. Page 40

Virgin deal: The Virgin Group is close to signing a £100 million deal to acquire Reed Consumer Books, gaining control of Hamlyn, Heinemann, Methuen and Secker & Warburg. Page 37

Orders static: Small and medium enterprises reported a virtual standstill in total orders over the past four months. Page 36

ARTS

Better parks: Today the Heritage Lottery Fund will announce a programme of £30 million over three years that should help improve Britain's city parks. Page 13

Superb singer: Tenor Ian Bostridge's recital was 'quite simply some of the finest singing in the past ten years'. Page 13

Question of taste: Naomi Wallace's new play for the RSC, *Slaughter City*, may not be to everyone's taste. But, says Benedict Nightingale, if it fails at least it fails in style. Page 12

Few laughs: The vanished world of 1950s Variety is recreated in Jack Shepherd's play, *Comic Cuts*. But Jeremy Kingston didn't find much to laugh about. Page 12

FEATURES

New romanticism: The golden age of tartan and peroxide has returned. Giles Coren on the latest nostalgia on the dance floor. Page 15

Bitter fight: Meg Henderson, the novelist, describes how she has been patronised and ignored in her struggle to have her mentally ill daughter sterilised. Page 15

MIND AND MATTER

Forty winks: Anxiety about poor sleep is turning into a national preoccupation, reports Jeremy Laurence in the first of a two-part series on sleep. Page 14

Noise factors: Hearing is the one sense that cannot be shut down during sleep, and so without earplugs any external noise is registered by the brain. Page 14

TOMORROW

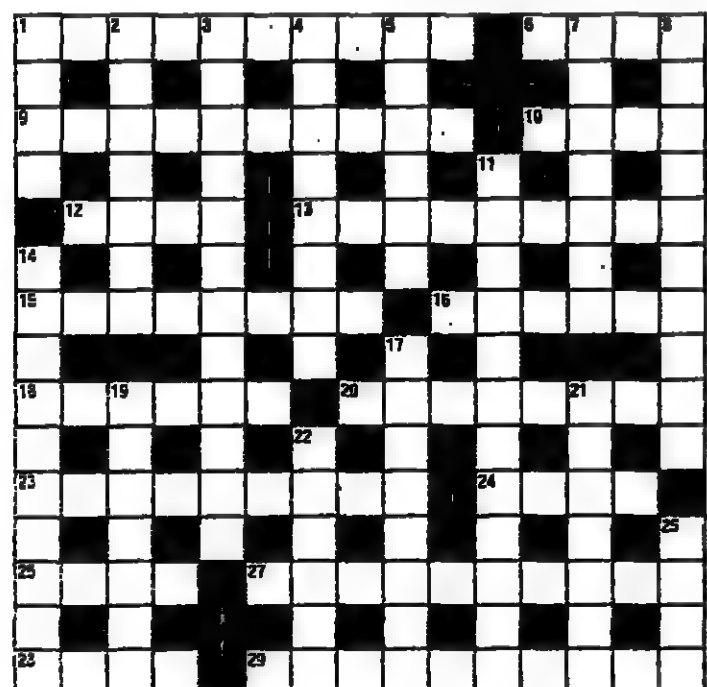
IN THE TIMES

■ CHANGED TIMES
Why Athol Fugard and his fellow South African writers seek fresh inspirations

■ COURT BATTLE
Should the lid be lifted on the secrets of the jury system?



THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 20,076



- ACROSS**
- Rocky, shown by water in a recent sea level (10)
 - Green-tinted urban, as being viewed by Hood of Art (4)
 - New car inventory to post surgery (10)
 - Best of both (4)
 - Movie about the Marxes (10)
 - Two personal and one national, such is the damage in speedy shipping (10)
 - Place of shared by opening play, after a time of land (10)
 - Repeat a mark and early in term (10)
 - Full-on taken in by sportman, as the frequenting the theatre (10)
 - However made as member's beginning in latter surroundings (10)
 - At last action in the theme (4)
 - Full-on taken in by sportman, as the frequenting the theatre (10)
 - One of a number encountered in part of Figure (10)
 - A suitable achievement, although any goal back at it (10)
 - A name station for you, say (10)
- DOWN**
- Wander about, missing entrance to (10)
 - Joint of the provided by head up (10)
 - Lowest built, objected to, wealthy and wealthy (10)
 - Deafening arrival of a wild cat, say (10)
 - The driver and his mates appear in (10)
 - Arrival of 'man' initially enjoyable to some players (10)
 - Plant part, and to be twisted (10)
 - Subtle, to be carried right and (10)
 - Deception, sure to keep party leader enthralled (10)
 - Consider the, had in the garment (10)
 - Unusual term in financial performance (10)
 - For whom, newspaper article about unknown future (10)
 - Drive fast and your points out East, with point (10)
 - It may restrain a boxer, giving an attacking punch (10)

TIMES WEATHERCALL

For the latest region-by-region forecast, 04 hours a day, call 0921 500 followed by appropriate code.

Greater London
East of London
West of London
South East
South West
North East
North West
Central
East of Scotland
West of Scotland
North of Scotland
South of Scotland
Channel Islands
Jersey
Guernsey
Manx
Isle of Man
Isle of Wight
Isle of Anglesey
Isle of Rh  
Isle of Skye
Isle of Mull
Isle of Jura
Isle of Lewis
Isle of Harris
Isle of North Harris
Isle of South Harris
Isle of Barra
Isle of Burray
Isle of Orkney
Isle of Shetland
Isle of Na h-Eileanan Siar
Isle of Na h-Ìle

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest road conditions, call 0921 500 followed by appropriate code.

HOURS OF DARKNESS

Full moon February 4
London 4.00 am
Bristol 4.00 am
Cardiff 4.00 am
Manchester 4.00 am
Penzance 4.00 am

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Reservations apply.

FORECAST

■ General: England, Wales and eastern Scotland will have a bitterly cold day. It should be brighter in western Scotland, cloudy in N Ireland.

■ London, SE England, E Anglia, E England, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh & Dundee, Aberdeen: mainly cloudy with occasional snow. Wind east to northeast, fresh to strong. Bitterly cold. Max 0C (32F).

■ Central S England, E Midlands, W Midlands, S Wales, Central N: bright spells with snow flurries. Wind east to northeast, moderate to fresh. Bitterly cold. Max 1C (34F).

■ Channel Isles, SW England: cloudy with some light rain. Wind east, fresh to strong. Max 5C (41F).

■ N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: bright spells with snow flurries. Wind east, moderate to fresh. Cold. Max 2C (36F).

■ SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: some bright spells, especially in the West. Wind east, moderate. Max 2C (36F).

■ Moray Firth, NE Scotland, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: mainly dry with sunny intervals. Wind east to southeast, moderate. Max 4C (39F).

AROUND BRITAIN YESTERDAY

24 hr. Max. Min. Wind. Cloud. Rain. Hum. Wind. Cloud. Rain. Hum. Wind. Cloud. Rain. Hum.											
Sun		Mon		Tue		Wed		Thurs		Fri	
Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind
London	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Aberdeen	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Adelaide	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Alexandria	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Bombay	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Buenos Aires	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Calcutta	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Canton	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Cebu	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Colon	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Hankow	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Hong Kong	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Kobe	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Manila	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Peking	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Rangoon	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Shanghai	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Singapore	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Sourabaya	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Tientsin	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Yokohama	6.4	4	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6

Hewitt and McMillan a durable double act

Depending on your age, you may consider Peter Fleming to be the finest men's doubles pair you have seen play tennis. In that case, perhaps you are too young to have seen Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan. Which of these wonderful pairs was the better combination is an arguable point, but Hewitt and McMillan won more tournaments.

They broke up in 1980, when Hewitt retired, having played in harness for 14 years, winning three Wimbledon doubles championships and scores of others. Since then, they have seen little of each other, although they have appeared occasionally in Masters tournaments. Observers used to think that they did not get on. Listen to Hewitt: "We have two legs, two arms and

one head, and that is about the complete similarity." Not quite. Two legs, two arms, one head, and a job with Eurosport.

For the past fortnight, Hewitt and McMillan have been with Simon Reed — Oliver's brother — and David Mercer, bringing daily coverage of the Australian Open. McMillan is best known for his work with Radio 5, but Hewitt's voice is new to Great Britain. McMillan worked with Sky last year before Eurosport took over the contract to become the new European home of the men's Tour. For the next four years, it will televise the ATP world championship, the Super 9 series and the ATP world team championship, as well as the Australian, French and Wimbledon grand-slam tournaments. Queen's too. More than 800



DAVID POWELL
TV ACTION REPLAY

hours in a year, mostly live or first broadcast.

Hewitt is on what he describes as "a trial period". Already he is a set up. He demonstrated a cheerful wit during the Australian Open and, if his inside knowledge of the players and tactical perception are less sharp than McMillan's, he is no less forthright in his criticism. Television today expects nothing less.

When Andre Agassi gave the impression of lacking commitment in his semi-final defeat by Michael Chang,

McMillan said he was "lucky to get away with applause when he left the court... I thought he deserved a bit of a trial period". Rubbing Agassi may not be the popular thing to do, but when Hewitt came on later to cover the Boris Becker-Mark Woodforde semi-final, he described Agassi's match as "a disgrace... I was surprised at the warm reception he got".

Hewitt told me: "Some players do not like my interpretation of what I have seen, but we must not consider the persons sitting in the armchair as blind idiots." Reed, who

head-hunted him, said: "He was the kind of guy I wanted. He calls a spade a spade."

Reed says McMillan is "the best analyst, bar none", and it is hard to disagree. When Seles is described as "the double-handed goddess", who are we to argue? Seles was the first double-handed on both sides to win a grand-slam singles. McMillan was the first in doubles. His white hat was his trademark, but he never made a penny from wearing it. Dunn and Co, where he bought his hats, rejected his request for sponsorship.

"I had to pay for my caps throughout my career," he said. "Who better than he, then, to recognise modern professionalism at work? When Chandra Rubin found a peaked hat for her unexpected semi-final appearance against

Seles, McMillan said: "Do you think she has got a new cap endorsement suddenly?"

On his relationship with McMillan, Hewitt said: "A lot of players used to think we disliked each other because we were not in the habit of talking on a tennis court. That is the furthest thing from the truth. We are just so different. I like to play golf, snow ski, water ski and fly aeroplanes. Frew does any thing."

In their first tournament with Eurosport, Hewitt and McMillan worked together, but apart. The teams were Mercer and McMillan, Mercer and Hewitt, Reed and Hewitt, Reed and McMillan. Hewitt and McMillan together on one match was "an idea", Reed said. "They get on quite well, but at a distance." And a commentary box is smaller than a tennis court.

Giants call on Moore to deliver timely win

By NICHOLAS HARLING

IF JAY GOLDBERG had had his wish, an addition to Saturday's long list of sporting casualties would have been Manchester "Giants" Bundesliga League basketball fixture at Thames Valley Tigers. In hindsight, the Giants' new managing director must have been relieved that his early-morning telephone appeals to the league and the host club were not successful.

The risk to his players on hazardous roads was, Goldberg argued, far too great. Yet not only did the Giants safely complete their journey to and from Bracknell, but they just negotiated the Tigers, too, making up arrears of 19 points to gain a dramatic 73-72 win with a basket from Joel Moore three seconds from the end.

Moore, like Goldberg, had spent most of the evening wishing he were back in Manchester. As the Giants slipped ever further behind to points accumulated for the Tigers by Peter Scantlebury, Cory Cole and Tony Holley, Moore slumped on his team's bench after engaging in heated arguments with his coach, Mike Hanks, who was only too happy to sit him out.

"All I wanted was for the guys to play with a bit more fire," Moore explained afterwards. "They were rolling over and dying. I got a little annoyed at Mike. I probably said something a little harsh and he benched me. When we were 19 points down, I suppose he thought, 'Well I might as well put Joel back on.'"

It was during a time-out midway through the third quarter, with the Giants 52-33 down, that Hanks made a wise choice. Mark Robinson and Kevin St Kitts carried on scoring the bulk of their points, but Moore was to come up with crucial baskets.

With a three-pointer, he shot the Giants ahead at 69-68, but, after two free throws and a jump shot from Cole had put the Tigers three points to the good, Panfil Grainger's basket gave the Giants hope 37 seconds from the end. Moore subsequently dispossessed Holley to go down court and sink the decisive basket.

Like the Giants, two of Saturday's other winners had to make up deficits. Laketh Humphrey's 13 points in the final quarter for Derby Storm gave them a 92-78 win over Doncaster Panthers, who had led by ten points.

Working Bears had trailed Leicester City Riders until 31 points from their player-coach, Colin Irish, sped them towards an 87-81 win. However, Birmingham Bulls nearly always had the edge over Hemel Hempstead Royals, finally winning 87-71 to repeat their midweek cup success on the same court.

Britain finish tournament unbeaten with defeat of Belgium

Giles crowns qualified success

Great Britain 2
Belgium 0

FROM SYDNEY FRISING
IN BARCELONA

TWO goals by Calum Giles from short corners sealed victory over Belgium and enabled Great Britain to finish third in the Olympic qualifying hockey tournament here yesterday. They had secured their place at the Atlanta Games the previous day with a 3-2 win over Malaysia.

In the draw made after the tournament, Britain were placed with Australia, South Korea, Malaysia, Holland and South Africa in pool B. Argentina, Germany, India, Pakistan, Spain and United States were drawn in pool A.

Malaysia's qualification sparked controversy. They gained the fifth and final place after a goalless draw with India, who lost their chance of

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Holland	1	2	0	0	13	11	4
Spain	1	1	1	0	12	11	3
Great Britain	1	1	0	0	11	11	2
South Korea	1	0	1	0	10	11	2
Malaysia	1	0	0	1	9	11	1
Argentina	1	0	0	1	8	11	0
Germany	1	0	0	1	7	11	0
India	1	0	0	1	6	11	0
Pakistan	1	0	0	1	5	11	0

winning the tournament, at the expense of Canada, who crushed Belorussia 7-1.

The leisurely pace of the Malaysia match led to slow handclapping in the stands. Shiaz Virjee, the Canada coach, obviously bitter at the outcome, called for an inquiry by the International Hockey Federation. "They should prove that they are in charge of this game," he said.

There was no slackening of effort on Britain's part as they set out yesterday determined to maintain their unbeaten record in the competition. Britain began at their usual lively pace but the Belgians, with a point to prove after winning only one of their six matches, offered a spirited challenge.

Both Laslett and Mayer were given a well-earned rest, allowing the two younger players, Hall and Hoskin, to show their paces in the front line. Mayer, however, came on as a substitute in the closing minutes. The Belgians, who lost their outside right, Berger, through injury soon after Mayer's arrival, had earlier had injury problems when Van Oost, their goalkeeper, had to go off a minute after half-time.

Belgium defended stubbornly and tackled strongly in the first half, but Britain should still have taken a three-goal lead into the break. In the sixteenth minute, Shaw set up the first chance, for Hall, whose shot from the right of the circle flew past the far post.

More opportunities for Brit-



Giles, centre, is congratulated by Takher, left, and Nick Thompson after scoring against Belgium yesterday

ain slipped away, with Hoskin unable to make contact with Shaw's back-pass in the 22nd minute and Nick Thompson missing the target from Shaw's cross-pass almost on half-time.

In the first minute of the second half, Dewamne, a

Belgium substitute, ran into the circle at speed, but was dispossessed. Britain were soon back on the attack again and a centre from the right by Hall put Hoskin in possession on the left of the circle. His shot was saved by Vuytsteek, the Belgium substitute goal-

keeper, who committed an infringement while attempting to clear. The outcome was a short corner which Giles converted with some help from Nick Thompson.

After Hoskin had just missed the target in the 47th minute, Belgium laid siege to

the Britain goal but could not get near enough to score. In the 58th minute, Britain earned another short corner after Nick Thompson had been obstructed and Giles was on target for his eighth goal of the tournament.

On Saturday, Britain fought off a spirited challenge by Malaysia. A goal for Britain in the third minute by Robert Thompson was answered 11 minutes later by Noor Saiful, the Malaysia outside right, who converted a short corner.

The lead for Britain was restored by Giles, who converted a short corner in the seventeenth minute, and Nick Thompson put them further ahead from another short corner, in the 29th minute. Nawawi's goal from a short corner eight minutes before the end put Malaysia back in the game.

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Reid realises England dream

By ALEX RAMSAY

TWO saves from Carolyn Reid, of Hightown, helped England to achieve what many had thought was an impossible dream — victory over Germany in the final of the women's European indoor hockey championships in Glasgow yesterday.

For so long the dominant force in indoor hockey, Germany were pushed, harassed and held to a 2-2 draw at full time, and then had to face a penalty shoot-out.

Even at that stage, few would have put money on England taking the honours as their rivals are not known for their frailty when the chips are down. But, even in the less-than-friendly atmosphere of

the Kelvin Hall, where the Scottish crowd was cheering every German move, this seemed to be England's day.

From the moment Suxdorf saw her first shot saved by Reid, the Germans were playing catch-up. Back on level terms at 5-3 when Wright could only hit the post, luck sided with England when Chandler's shot was touched by Schmidt, but tricked in around the goalkeeper's stick. Another save from Reid to keep out Merabet, and England had won.

Since the competition started in 1974, no team had beaten Germany until this weekend. France proved that the champions were mortal by

winning 1-0 in the group matches, but the Germans then moved into top gear.

However, England had saved their best for the end, beating Scotland 5-4 in the semi-finals yesterday morning before taking on the champions.

In the final, England packed their defence and closed the Germans down at every opportunity. However, they were caught out by a Von Livonius penalty corner before equalising through Crook from a similar set-piece.

England were caught again from a corner by Kauschke in the second half but Wright equalised from a corner shot with seven minutes left.

British fencers foiled by French in cup

FRANCE dominated the fifth Corbille Cup sabre international at the Guildford Spectrum centre on Saturday, despite a spirited challenge by British fencers, led by James Williams and Kirk Zavieh, who both reached the last four. Ian Williams, the British No 1, was eliminated by James Williams in the round of the last 16 and finished tenth. French fencers took five of the top eight places, with Guillaume Galvez first and Antoine Williams second.

The strong French entry included the form Olympic silver medal-winner, Philippe Delrieux, in his last international season. Delrieux conceded only two hits in the first round but went out in the quarter-finals to Zavieh, 15-11. Zavieh lost to Galvez in the semi-finals, 15-9 while the other semi-final saw Williams defeat Williams 15-11.

Quentin Berriman won the men's title at the British Epee Championships at RAF Cosford on Saturday. The women's title went to Sheila Pearce. Through the Turnstile, page 27

Austrians dominate

SKIING: Mario Reiter led an Austrian clean-sweep of the World Cup slalom in Sestriere, Italy, on Saturday. Leading after the first leg, Reiter finished with a time of 1min 58.79sec, with his compatriot, Thomas Sykora, 0.16sec behind in second place and Thomas Stangassinger third.

Claudia Riegler, 19, who was born in Austria, gave New Zealand only its second World Cup victory when she won the women's slalom in Serre-Chevalier, France, yesterday. Third after the first run, Riegler stormed down the Olympique Luc Alphand course to finish with a combined time of 1min 31.27sec. Karin Roten, of Switzerland, was second, with a time of 1min 31.56sec, and Pernilla Wiberg, of Sweden, third in 1min 31.79sec.

Slatter secures gold

SWIMMING: Helen Slatter, right, of Great Britain, collected two medals on the second day of the World Cup meeting in Espoo, Finland, yesterday. She won the 200 metres butterfly in 2min 14.78sec, and was third behind Elli Overton, of Australia, and Hana Cerna, of the Czech Republic, in the 400 metres individual medley. Compatriot Sarah Price took bronze in the 100 metres backstroke.



Davison goes one better

GOLF: Chris Davison, of Great Britain, returned a third-round 70 to move within six shots of Wayne Westner, the leader, at the South African Masters in Port Edward. Davison, with a three-round total of 213, is now the leading European after David Higgins, of Ireland, recorded a disappointing 74 for a total of 214. Westner took the outright lead by two shots from the English-born Chris Williams and Mark McNulty, of Zimbabwe, courtesy of a two-under-par 70. His aggregate 207 leaves him on nine under par.

Pair force way to final

REAL TENNIS: The world's No 1 doubles pairing, Chris Bray and Mike Gooding of Britain, reached the final of the US Open Real Tennis Doubles Championship with victory over Ruairidh Gunn and Paul Tabbly by three sets to two. Tabbly started strongly, well backed up by the inexperienced Gunn, but Bray and Gooding kept their nerve, finally clinching a see-saw match with a string of winning forces from Gooding and accurate serves from Bray which kept their opponents under constant pressure.

Westlecot clinch victory

BOWLS: A 30-8 win for a home rink skipped by Howard Pryse over an Erdington Court quartet skipped by England trialist Stuart Thomas carried Westlecot to a 75-70 victory at Swindon and a place in the last 16 of the National Mixed Inter-Club Indoor Championship yesterday. Pryse's winning margin more than covered deficits on the other three rinks. Storyhill's Gail Fitzgerald, the only woman to skip in the zone finals, was unsuccessful. Her rink lost 28-6 at Tilbury to Graham Pereira's as Tilbury won 91-68.

Victory for Akinwande

BOXING: Henry Akinwande, right, of Great Britain, clinched a first-round victory over Brian Sargent, of the United States, in a heavyweight bout in Phoenix, Arizona, on Saturday. Akinwande twice knocked Sargent down before the contest was stopped. Sargent was a replacement for Oliver McCall, the former World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, who withdrew on Thursday.



Ball is just off target

SHOOTING: Nigel Ball, the Fleet Air Arm chief petty officer in the London and Middlesex Rifle Association touring team, just failed to win the Tasmanian Queen's Prize in Hobart. Against some of Australia's top competitors, Ball finished on 386 points, level with Andrew Halstead, of New South Wales, who won because 21 of his shots hit the central V-ring compared with 25 for Ball. Ball received the Vic Wilcox Trophy for the highest score by a serviceman.

Panthers too hot to handle

By NORMAN DE MESQUITA

IT IS ironic that snow and ice can disrupt ice hockey, but that was the case on Saturday, when only two of the four scheduled British League premier division matches could be played.

The eagerly awaited meeting between Sheffield and Cardiff was one of the casualties, postponed because of problems in gaining access to the Arena.

The two games that were played brought home wins for Nottingham Panthers and Eile Flyers. The Panthers beat Durham Wasps 8-3 with Neil Morgan involved in five of their goals. They led 3-1 at the end of the first period, and the Wasps could never get close enough to worry the home side. Durham's chances were

not helped by a lack of discipline, which brought too many penalties.

The Flyers beat Basingstoke Bison 6-2 with their player-coach, Mark Morrison, and their latest import, Kevin St Jacques, each netting three goals. The first period was goalless, and each side scored once in the second, but two goals in 35 seconds in the first minute of the final period set up Eile's win.

Manchester Storm, with a 12-3 away win over Chelmsford Chieftains, stretched their lead over the idle Blackburn Hawks to eight points at the top of the first division, with no fewer than 14 players finding their way onto the score sheet.

Principal interest in this

division is the battle for promotion play-off places, and Guildford Flames improved their chances of qualifying with a hard-fought 5-4 win over Bracknell Bees. It enabled them to move into sixth place (the last play-off spot) ahead of the out-of-form Telford Tigers, who were beaten for the ninth time in ten games, an embarrassing 7-1 loss to Paisley Pirates.

Peterborough Pirates did well to get to Edinburgh for their fixture with Murrayfield Royals, but they were not rewarded for their achievement, going down 6-3. It was only the fourth win of the season for the Royals, but it did take them off the bottom, a point ahead of Billingham Bombers.

Tobin produces power to extend advantage

MICHAEL TOBIN, of the United States, and Irma Heeren, of Holland, had to be at their best to achieve their victories during round nine of the Saucy Powerman triathlon series in Lanzarote (Ian Sweet writes).

Tobin's second successive win at Lanzarote extended his lead in the Powerman rankings. For Heeren, the 1994 world duathlon champion, beginning 1996 with a victory was the tonic she needed after a disappointing season last year.

John Taylor, of England, set a demanding pace throughout the opening 10km run of the men's event and led the field on the 60km bike ride. But Tobin then took control and, with an advan-

tage of more than two minutes, the final run was a formality; although the Italian, Maurizio Medri, who finished second, and Olivier Bernard, of Switzerland, closed the gap they could not prevent Tobin from taking his second Powerman Lanzarote title in 2hr 42min 05sec.

The women's race was more competitive and Fiona Lothian, of Scotland, established a slender lead on the bike. It was not until the long climb on the return leg that she was caught by Susanne Nedergaard, of Denmark, whose chain then came off allowing Lothian and Heeren to pass her. However, Nedergaard regrouped before Heeren made a decisive move to win in 3hr 5min 20sec.

Feats of Clay lift Manchester

By PETER BRYAN

JON CLAY, resting at home in Leeds on Saturday evening after two hours of tobogganing and happy to settle down and watch television, took a telephone call that had him up and out on his way immediately to the National Cycling Centre, 60 miles away.

The Manchester team, competing in the Five Cities track super league, were two men short. Clay, national champion on both road and track, was in demand to fill one of the vacancies in a bid to regain the overall lead from London.

Within the hour Clay was at the track side and ready to go into action in a series that has pulled encouraging crowds to watch the weekly go-all-the-

way racing. Two hours later, he had gained maximum points for Manchester, winning the devil-take-the-hind-most, sharing in the squad's 3,000 metres team pursuit victory and then winning the night's eight kilometres scratch race finale, in which his colleagues Chris Newton and Phil West followed him over the line.

His team, winners on the night ahead of Edinburgh and Birmingham, also took the overall lead to go into next Saturday's final round of five with 94 points to London's 87 points. Edinburgh are third with 74 points.

Belgium dominated the fourth and final round of the National Trophy cyclo-cross series at Northallerton yesterday.

day when Peter Willemsens finished the 16 miles race 1min 46sec clear of Pascal van Riet, the 1995 winner, and 2min 47sec ahead of Britain's best, Tim Gould. The previous week's cold spell had turned to a slow thaw and instead of icy conditions riders were often bogged down in mud.

David Baker, Britain's Olympic selection for the mountain bike event in Atlanta, returned to competition after undergoing an operation on his right shoulder, to finish sixth.

Barrie Clarke (Raleigh) who has led the series from the start, was overall Trophy winner with Nick Craig second and Gould third.

Results, page 29

Chang overpowered in Melbourne final as German recaptures best form Becker turns back his Australian clock

FROM STUART JONES
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT
IN MELBOURNE

AT THE comparatively advanced age of 28, and in the place where he least expected it to happen, Boris Becker has re-established his career. Turning full circle, he concluded half a decade without a grand-slam title by repeating his last victory, at the Australian Open.

Apart from an irrelevant third set, in which he admitted to losing concentration, he assumed complete control of the final yesterday. As though in the role of a daunting schoolyard bully, he remained dispassionate as he subjected Michael Chang, six inches shorter, to a prolonged and pitiless beating.

Maintaining the momentum that he had built since the third round, Mark Woodforde had described his experience against Becker in the semi-finals as akin to "facing a bulldozer" — he immediately flattened an opponent who had arrived without dropping a set. The flawless record was obliterated within half an hour.

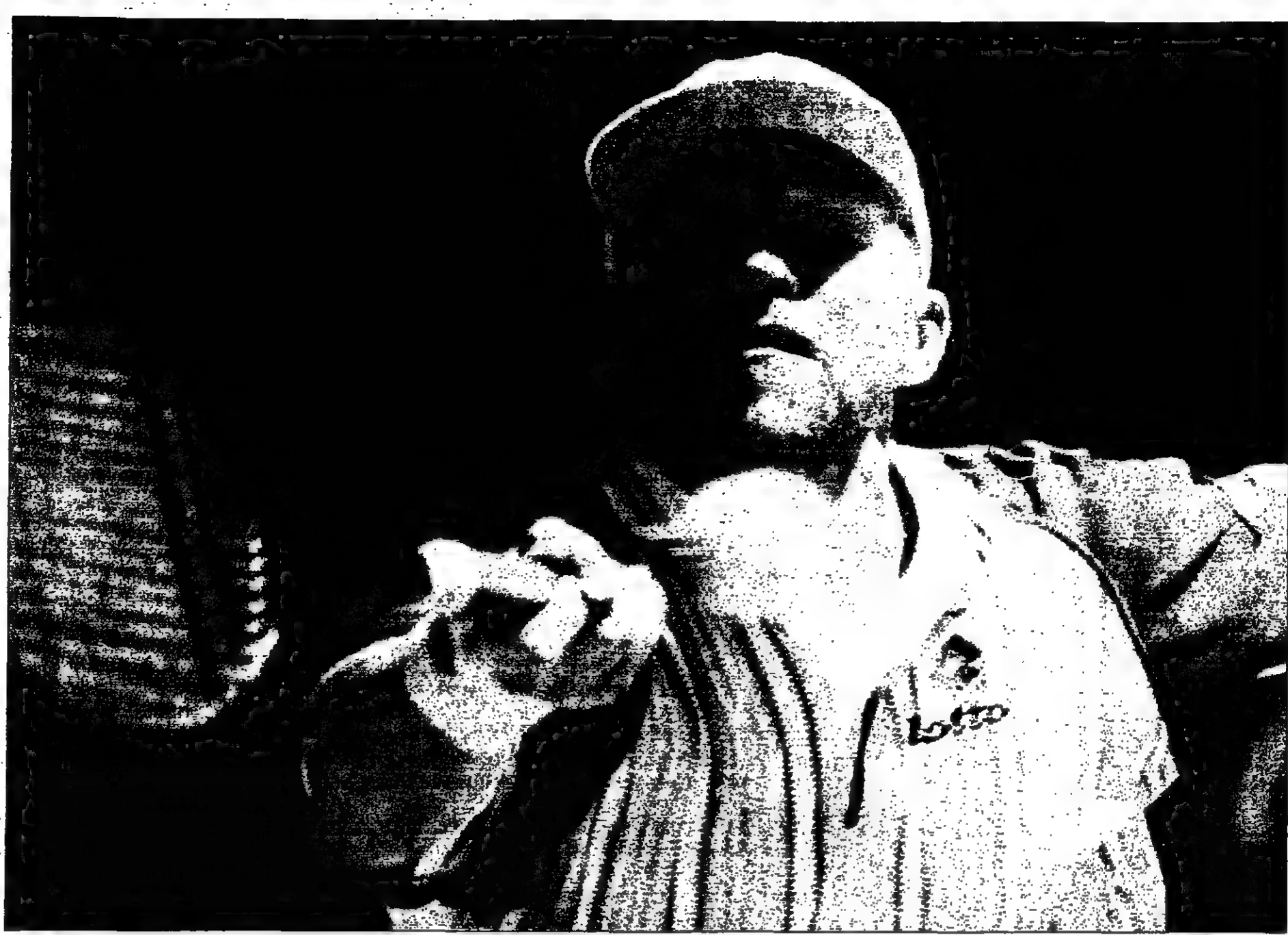
Becker, looming imperiously at the net whenever he could, executed his predictably aggressive strategy so perfectly that he held two points for a 5-0 lead. Chang was startled by the initial impatient onslaught and felt for the rest of the afternoon that he was "back on his heels".

He was forever on the balls of his feet, too. Whether with precise and firm volleys or strokes lashed from the baseline, Becker kept him scuttling from side to side, and from deep in the shadows at the back of the court to the summit net, before Chang submitted 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Chang won applause for his characteristically energetic retrieving, but rarely could he breathe easily. His service was 23 times on the point of being broken and, other than equalising Becker for aces (they were each credited with 11), he could not match the German in any aspect of the game.

Becker, in spite of his imposing authority, was surprised to win again at Flinders Park. "I couldn't seem to get past the first hurdle here," he said. "And it almost happened again."

Greg Rusedzki, 2-1 up in



Becker's determination enables him to reach a wide forehand during his four-set destruction of Chang in Melbourne yesterday. Photograph: Trevor Collens

sets, held two points to lead him 3-1 in the fourth set. Becker was also two sets down to Thomas Johansson in the next round. "I thought I'd had enough practice by then," he said. Virtually irresistible thereafter, he reflected that he had been driven by the fire in his belly and controlled by the ice in his veins.

Once he had achieved his lifelong ambition to become the No 1, when he became the

champion here in 1991, he lost impetus. Two years ago, he changed his manager, his home and gained a wife, Barbara, who gave him a purpose to revive his stagnating career. She implored him to "do it one more time for me because I've never seen you as a grand-slam winner".

"I told her that I was trying my heart out but that it's not that easy," Becker said. Yet he redesigned his training pro-

gramme and refined his game. He asserts, justifiably, that he is a more complete player now than in the days when he was crowned at Wimbledon (in 1985, 1986 and 1989) and at the United States Open (also in 1989). "I'm using the whole court, not half of it," he said, "so I'm not so one-dimensional".

The ageing process has also tempered his occasionally fret-

ful mind. "Although you are more nervous because you know that you haven't got another ten years, you keep cool because you realise it's only a game. I have been calmer each round here and today I was at my calmest."

Intoxicated by his triumph, he can foresee his resurgence developing and stretching ahead. "I'm now in the autumn of my career," he said, "but I believe I have a couple

of big ones left in me, and, as long as I'm not embarrassing myself in shorts, I'm going to go for it."

The grand slam (winning the Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon and the United States Open in the same calendar year) has been a dream of mine and I'm going to give it a try. My confidence level will be so much higher going into the French Open because I've

proved to myself that I can do it again."

His words will sprinkle additional spice across Roland Garros. In common with Andre Agassi, newly elevated to No 1, Pete Sampras, relegated to No 3, and Stefan Edberg, who will make his last appearance there, the French Open is the one title Becker requires to complete his personal set.

Leading article, page 17

Seles struggles to control mind game

FROM STUART JONES

SUPERFICIALLY, it seemed to be the same old story. Monica Seles, her tennis racket clutched in both hands while playing strokes on either flank, won the Australian Open, as she had done in 1991, 1992 and 1993, and preserved an enviable record at Flinders Park. In 28 matches there, Seles, now 22, has never been beaten.

Behind the triumphant facade, though, changes were evident. Her body, longer and broader, is more susceptible to stress, her mind is plainly still haunted by the traumatic memory of her stabbing in Hamburg 33 months ago and there are indications that the competition in the women's game is at last deepening.

In the past few months, Seles has been afflicted by injuries that have been working their way up her frame. She has damaged an ankle, a calf, a knee and her groin. After lifting weights in the first week of the championships, she discovered that she could barely lift her own arms.

The psychological scars, in spite of her prolonged recuperation, remain vivid. At a press conference filled with characteristic giggles, she was asked when she might consider returning to Germany to compete. The question provoked

first an anguished response, then tears and finally a premature departure.

The emotional turmoil had been stirred initially by the realisation that her capacity to collect grand slam titles was undiminished.

Although the favourite in the absence through injury of Steffi Graf, she seemed to harbour more doubts than anyone else that she would finish the fortnight as the champion.

She prevailed because she retains the one quality that continues to set her and Graf apart from the rest. Of the past 33 grand slam championships, they have won, between them, all but seven, primarily through their conviction in moments of crisis. They consistently play the big points

with firmer hands and cooler heads than their peers.

Seles withstood a grave threat in the semi-final when she was twice on the point of falling 1-5 behind to Chanda Rubin in the final set. She also confessed to being in potentially "deep, deep trouble" midway through the first set of the final against Anke Huber.

Both players had dug a trench along the baseline and, treating the ball with equal violence, countered each other's sound effects. Every blow was accompanied by either an explosive squeal from Huber or a full-throated roar from Seles. The top seed had been broken, to love, and was 2-3 down.

The next game was pivotal. It lasted a quarter of an hour, featuring nine deuces and six

opportunities for Huber to extend her lead.

Once she had been defied, her own resistance crumbled and, although she was credited with hitting more winners overall, she claimed only two more games in going down down 6-4, 6-1.

The margin was deceptively wide and Huber, though yet to take a set off Seles in their seven matches, felt that she had forged "more chances than ever before". Two months ago, in the final of the Women's Tennis Association tour championship in New York, she stretched Graf to a fifth set.

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, with three grand slam titles, Conchita Martinez, Gabriela Sabatini and Mary Pierce, with one each, are the only women still playing to have intruded upon the dominance of the leading pair in the past eight years but their challenge has been neither substantial nor consistent. It would be unrealistic to expect any of them to close the established gap.

However, a fresh group is emerging, as confirmed by the new rankings issued today. Huber has broken into the top five, Rubin into the top ten and Martina Hingis, 15, is within two places of being seeded at the next grand slam championship, the French Open.

These players, and Lindsay Davenport, who held a match point against Seles in Sydney on the eve of the championship, do not fear the joint No 1s. Physically, they can cope. Now they have to learn to reinforce their mental strength. They will not win until they genuinely believe that they can.

In tennis, cocaine is a class two prohibited substance, and a positive test can lead to a player being suspended for three months for the first offence, one year for the second and banned permanently for a third.

Dr David Cowan, the director of a London laboratory accredited by the International Olympic Committee, said: "There is no question that cocaine improves alertness."



Seles is overcome by emotion at a press conference after her singles victory. Photograph: Steve Holland

Edberg's winning exit

STEFAN EDBERG bade a suitable farewell to Flinders Park on Saturday, grasping another trophy (Stuart Jones writes). Twice the champion, and the most popular of foreigners, the Swede took the men's doubles championship, also for the second time.

In a final featuring the rarity of two unseeded pairs, Edberg and Petr Korda beat Sebastian Larsson and Alex O'Brien, 7-5, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1.

Martin Lee and James Trotman, of Great Britain, the Wimbledon champions and No 2 seeds, were beaten by the big-serving No 1 seeds, Daniele Bracciali, of Italy, and Jocelyn Robichaud, of Canada, 6-2, 6-4 in the boys doubles final on Saturday.

Mark Woodforde, of Australia, and Larisa Neiland beat Luke Jensen and Nicole Arendt 4-6, 7-5, 6-0 for the mixed doubles title.

Huber's clear blue eyes carry that uncomplicated confidence of youth. You can sense the degree to which she is self-aware. Not for her the Latin inner complexities that occasionally gnaw at those Spanish champions, Martinez and Sanchez Vicario. Nor, you sense, will Huber throw away grand

Dramatic sixth game determines the final plot

IT was difficult to guess last week who had less chance in their duels against respective ice-maidens: Sir Rocco Forte against Mercury Asset Management's redoubtable Carol Gale, or young Anke Huber against Monica Seles. Each triumphant woman has the competitive expression, that sharp line of mouth and jaw, of Clint Eastwood at his meanest.

The return of Seles to regain the Australian Open title carries inestimable importance for women's tennis. She is an attacking player from the baseline, equivalent within the women's game to Borg or Agassi at their peaks, and the margin for error which she at times allowed

herself at Flinders Park was awesome. The spectacle of Seles against Graf, fully fit, should be one of the sporting highlights of 1996.

Yet spare a thought for Huber, the imminent German successor to Graf. Never mind the straight-sets defeat, this was a riveting final, made by the quality of the loser as much as the winner. While Seles may be unrelentingly hard, Huber, even if she did occasionally stamp her foot in exasperation, has the equanimity of Chris Evert.

The sixth game of the first set, lasting 14 minutes, was a self-contained drama almost equivalent to the epic game between Graf and Sanchez Vicario in the Wimbledon final last year. The winner

would assuredly be the winner. And so it proved.

Huber, two years Seles' junior, was as bold in the angle of her drives as her opponent and unquestionably had the Yugoslav-American on edge in those early games, sometimes forcing Seles so wide she was obliged to play a one-handed, stretching forehand. Had one of those game points gone Huber's way, to give her a 4-2 lead, one might just have been hailing a new

slam titles, like Novotna, because she cannot cope with the occasion.

She has a natural, relaxed charm. "I'll come back, and be better," she promised the enthusiastic crowd. Yet, for the moment, Seles remains formidable, even if the shadow of her Hamburg stabbing still haunts her soul. The mental scar of that experience, and any reminder of it, even conversationally, can still precipitate tears, as happened afterwards.

That apart, Seles, 22, still presents the contrast in character on and off court that was there when she emerged as a precocious teenager six years ago in Paris. It is hard to reconcile the un-

compromising figure punching the ball as venomously as Tyson with the giggling, breathless babble of words that flow from the laughing victor. How the spectators love the way she so easily communicates with them when it is all over, someone who can so obviously enjoy the fun of what a few moments before had seemed so ferociously tough.

If only she did not have to accompany every shot with the gasping, double grunt that mars the spectator's pleasure afforded by her technique. For a century, the lungs of tennis players have coped mostly silently with the exertions of the game and there seems no need for this vocal punctuation.

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Wilander's lawyers take drug claim to High Court

BY JOHN GOODBODY AND STUART JONES

LAWYERS for Mats Wilander and Karel Novacek are said to have issued proceedings in the High Court against the international tennis authorities over allegations that the two players took cocaine.

Yesterday, the *News of the World* claimed that the players had tested positive for the social drug, which can also improve performance, at the French Open championship in Paris last June.

Brian Tobin, president of the International Tennis Federation (ITF), said in Melbourne yesterday: "I cannot even confirm there have been any positive tests." However, he added: "If there were no positive tests, the lawyers would not be talking to anyone would they?"

Wilander, of Sweden, the winner of seven grand slam titles, and Novacek, of the Czech Republic, ranked No 8 in the world in 1991 and a semi-finalist in the 1994 US Open, withdrew from the Australian Open earlier this month citing injuries.

The newspaper quoted lawyers for the pair, who form a doubles partnership, as saying: "On behalf of our clients, we categorically deny the allegation. We have lie detector evidence proving our clients are telling the truth."

They said that they had come to London with their clients and witnesses for an ITF hearing last week "to prove our clients' innocence. The ITF then cancelled a hearing at 11.55pm the night before the hearing was to begin. As a result, we are issuing proceedings against the ITF in the High Court in London next week."

About 1,000 drug tests are conducted on leading tennis players every year and Jeremy Bates, the former Britain player, said yesterday that he had undergone at least seven in 1995. All were classified negative. Bates said: "I cannot believe that anybody will be doing it [taking drugs] to enhance their performance."

Vitas Gerulaitis, the former United States player who died in 1992, admitted that he had used the drug for recreational purposes, and Jennifer Capriati, the 1992 Olympic champion, was arrested in May 1994 for possessing marijuana.

In tennis, cocaine is a class two prohibited substance, and a positive test can lead to a player being suspended for three months for the first offence, one year for the second and banned permanently for a third.

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Manchester savours FA Cup draw

Prospect of derby gives extra incentive to City

BY JOHN GOODBODY

MANCHESTER United got a spicy reward for their 3-0 victory away to Reading on Saturday when the convoluted draw for the FA Cup fifth round was made in London yesterday.

United, one of only two clubs definitely through from a fourth round so badly affected by the weather, got a home tie against the winners of the tie between Coventry City and Manchester City.

The prospect of a match at Old Trafford against United, beaten finalists last season, will give even greater incentive for their neighbours when they travel to Highfield Road for the rearranged tie on February 7.

United are bidding to reach the final for the third successive year. They have already played in a record 13 finals, winning eight of them, a feat which only Tottenham Hotspur have equalled.

The Manchester neighbours have met on only four previous occasions in the FA Cup, with two wins apiece. United have been dominant recently, winning the last meeting, in January 1987, when Norman Whiteside's solitary goal was decisive in a third-round tie.

Before that, the United assistant manager, Brian Kidd, scored twice as United triumphed 3-0 in a fourth-round tie in 1970. City's two victories came in 1955, when Don Revie was a scorer in a 2-0 win, and 1926, when City won a semi-final 3-0.

Steve Bruce, the United captain, said: "It is a great draw. Thank goodness we are at home. If City beat Coventry,

then it would be a really exciting tie because a derby is the most passionate occasion of the season."

Keith Curle, the Manchester City captain, urged caution as his side tried to focus on the rearranged fixture with Coventry. "There is no point getting carried away because we have a very difficult tie still to come," Curle said.

"Mind you, it is not a bad tie if we do get through. I could not believe it when I heard the draw. I had to double-check. It is just our luck that it is away from home, but if we can beat Coventry then we will give it everything."

Manchester City have not



beaten their more illustrious rivals in any competition since a 5-1 league win at Maine Road in September 1989. Despite United's form, William Hill only has them as second favourites for the trophy, at 7-2. Liverpool, who have still to negotiate their way tie at Shrewsbury Town if they are to be at home to Charlton Athletic or Brentford, are 3-1 favourites.

The bookmakers did not impress Tony Adams, the Arsenal captain, who made the draw with Peter Beardsley, his fellow England international, at Lancaster Gate. Adams said: "United are a

superb side. I would not bet against them."

The only other team through to the fifth round are Aston Villa, 1-0 winners away to Sheffield United yesterday. Dwight Yorke's penalty gives them another trip outside the FA Cup, either Ipswich Town or their West Midlands neighbours, Walsall.

Villa, who have already secured a place in the Coca-Cola Cup semi-finals, where they will play Arsenal, are confident of another good Cup run.

Andy Townsend, the Ireland and Villa midfielder player, said: "If Ipswich beat Walsall it will be a tough game for us, but at the moment we are in good spirits. I think we are playing half-decent, and we look forward to going there."

The draw was uniquely complicated. Mike Collett, author of *The Guinness Record of the FA Cup*, confirmed yesterday that a record number of clubs had gone into the draw for the fifth round. Saturday was football's worst day for postponements for 33 years, with 55 games in England and Scotland being called off.

In the 1962-63 season, the third round took 66 days to complete, with 22 different playing days and a total of 261 postponements. It was scheduled to take place on January 5, but only three matches went ahead, and the round was eventually completed on March 11. Sixteen attempts were made to play the tie between Birmingham City and Bury.

However, only once has an entire round been wiped out by the weather. That was the fifth round on February 8, 1969, when all eight matches were postponed.

The draw yesterday brings the prospect of a London Premiership derby. If West Ham United beat Grimsby Town, they would have a home fixture against either Queens Park Rangers or Chelsea, who meet tonight at Loftus Road.

The rearranged games are being played next week, and Terry Venables, the England coach, must be hoping that none of them are postponed or go to replays. This is because any ties would have to be held during the following week, when England are having a pre-European championship get-together, from February 12 to 14, at Aston Villa's training ground — a rare occasion for Venables to have some, unadvised preparation, with his squad without having to concentrate on an international match.

Fifth round draw

Shrewsbury Town or Liverpool v Charlton Athletic or Brentford
Nottingham Forest or Oxford United v Tottenham Hotspur or Wolverhampton Wanderers
Bolton Wanderers or Leeds United v Everton or Port Vale
Ipswich Town or Walsall v Aston Villa
Swindon Town or Oldham Athletic v Southampton or Crewe Alexandra
Manchester United v Coventry City or Manchester City
Huddersfield Town or Peterborough United v Middlesbrough or Wimbledon
West Ham United or Grimsby Town v Queens Park Rangers or Chelsea

Rescheduled fourth-round ties

Tuesday February 6
Shrewsbury Town v Liverpool
Ipswich Town v Walsall
Bolton Wanderers v Leeds United
Charlton Athletic v Brentford
Huddersfield Town v Peterborough United
Wednesday February 7
Coventry City v Manchester City
Middlesbrough v Wimbledon
Nottingham Forest v Oxford United
Southampton v Crewe Alexandra
Swindon Town v Oldham Athletic
West Ham United v Grimsby Town
Thursday February 8
Port Vale v Everton
Friday February 9
Wolverhampton Wanderers v Tottenham Hotspur

Matches to be played weekend of February 17, 18 and 19.



Van Hooijdonk beats the Whitehill Welfare defence to score Celtic's first goal at Easter Road yesterday. Photograph: Chris Bacon

Whitehill fare well thanks to Cantley

IN THE Tennents Scottish Cup, the blowing of a whistle is the signal for romance to spread. A match such as Celtic's 3-0 third-round victory over Whitehill Welfare at Easter Road yesterday is better anticipated than experienced. That principle held good despite the great resilience of the little club from the village of Rosewell, to the south of Edinburgh.

The FA Cup is a triumphant, annual demonstration of football roots that spread to every corner of England. Any victory by a non-League side, unexpected though it may be, has its place in a long tradition. In Scotland, however, the custom is more often one of servility. For generations, the Old Firm have generally been much too good for the other senior clubs, let alone the unfamiliar opposition they can meet at this stage of the Scottish Cup.

This is not to minimise Whitehill's achievement. On Saturday, after all, Keith, of the Highland League, had been beaten 10-1 by Rangers at Pittodrie. In the game yesterday, there were Celtic supporters who were a little peeved when their team failed

to score, as Rangers had done, by the third minute, but they soon learnt to have more respect for Whitehill.

Those supporters, of course, also built up a store of indignation towards a Celtic side which was failing in its duty to humiliate an East of Scotland League club. Excellent goalkeeping from Scott Cantley and particularly dogged defending by the Whitehill centre backs, Derek Steel and Ian Brown, ensured that Celtic had grave difficulty in reclaiming the affections of their followers.

Even once all of that has been acknowledged, though, the fact remains that there was never the remotest chance of Tommy Burns's team losing this game. Cup-ties only function when there is a measure of uncertainty and this one was accordingly impaired by the infrequency with which Whitehill were allowed to attack.

They did rouse their supporters in the second half, while still a single goal behind, when a header by Ricky Smith deflected off John Hughes to run narrowly wide, but Celtic had to suffer little more than faint embarrassment. Whitehill are hard-

KEVIN MCCARRA



Scottish commentary

ly to be blamed for that. To delay the Glasgow club's goals and limit their number was as much, or more, than anyone could have asked.

It should be recorded that Celtic have, in their time,

experienced the ignominy of defeat by non-League opposition in the Scottish Cup. On that occasion they were comfortably beaten, 4-2, by the Renfrewshire club, Arthurlie. A local draper then gave each member of the winning team a hat with the match details inscribed on the inside.

These were treasured items, destined to become family heirlooms, and one of them was even found in Canada, to where one of the players had emigrated. The game itself, however, was played in 1897 and Celtic have never permitted themselves to be overcome by non-League adversaries since.

Whitehill's feat in even participating in this match deserved to be honoured. Last week, the local paper in Midlothian printed on the front page a message of support in the club's colours. Some might have wondered, however, whether the game would end in the sort of rout that would require a black border for the report in next week's edition.

Whitehill had far too much pride, and Celtic far too little sharpness, for that. Cantley's extraordinary series of saves stretched across the entire

afternoon, but Burns's team never overwhelmed him with work. Indeed, Celtic recorded their first goal only six minutes from the interval.

With long-awaited incisiveness, John Collins sent Andy Walker through to deliver a low cross that Pierre van Hooijdonk turned into the net. It was only in the 76th minute, however, that Celtic began to add bulk to the margin of victory. A deep cross from Collins was headed back across the target by Morten Wieghorst for the substitute, Simon Donnelly, to finish.

Ten minutes from the end, a corner from Collins and flick by Wieghorst allowed Van Hooijdonk into the net. It was only in the 76th minute, however, that Celtic began to add bulk to the margin of victory. A deep cross from Collins was headed back across the target by Morten Wieghorst for the substitute, Simon Donnelly, to finish.

The value of the day for him may really have lain in the opportunity it provided to give Brian O'Neill his first appearance, as a substitute, since he underwent knee surgery in May. Celtic now have a home tie against Raith Rovers in the fourth round.

Report on Reading goes to FA

READING will be reported to the Football Association after a coin was thrown at an official during the second half of their 3-0 defeat against Manchester United at Elm Park.

(Russell Kempson writes) A 10p piece struck Jeff Pettit, one of the linesmen, above his left eyebrow. He recovered after treatment and finished the game.

"It will be in my report to the FA," Jeff Winter, the referee, said. "The matter is now in the hands of the police because they believe they know who threw the coin."

John Madejski, the Reading chairman, said: "This sort of things rears its ugly head from time to time. It's just the mindless element at work again. If the police have got the culprit on camera, this club won't be seeing him again."

Michael Thompson, 41, the millionaire businessman who assumed control of Swansea City at the weekend, will begin his search for a new manager for the second division strugglers within the next few days. Thompson said he has sufficient resources to take the club to the first division.

Rumours circulated in the city that he was attempting to secure the services of Ian Rush, the record Wales goalscorer, who might follow the same route from Liverpool to Swansea that John Toshak took in the late 1970s.

Thompson bought the club from Doug Sharpe, who had been at the helm for a decade. Sharpe, plus Glyn Hammond and Mal Griffiths, remain on the board.

Burton makes Millwall pay for lack of unity

Millwall 1
Portsmouth 1

BY ALYSON RUDD

SAT high in the less than half-full stadium in the calm chill, the Portsmouth supporters rang their "Pompey" chimes. All around was quiet and still, the more so with only three other football matches being played in the country, but then the raucous Millwall supporters spilt it.

It seemed that Portsmouth, down to ten men and a goal behind within half an hour, drew strength from the sniers, which were directed by the home supporters at their own side. The adage that a team that wins when playing badly will take the title has been of concern to anyone who has seen Millwall this season.

Mick McCarthy's side led the Endsleigh Insurance League first division for much of the early part of the campaign playing tired, uninspiring football. Even now, without a home win since mid-November, Millwall can sneak into the top six. If they were to win back a rapport with their supporters, the repercussions could be serious.

A counsellor would have a field day. Millwall's drop in form coincided with McCarthy expressing an interest in taking over from Jack Charlton and heading Ireland's World Cup qualifying campaign. All sorts of people have been touted as possible successors to Charlton, but the two favourites remain McCarthy and Joe Kinnear.

The arrival of Kulikov and Yuran from Spartak Moscow has not helped, either. One Brazilian arrives in Middlesbrough and the Riverside Stadium turns green and yellow in paroxysms of delight. Two Russians arrive in Bermondsey and Danny Baker buys a fury hat. At least on Saturday Yuran set up Millwall's goal, interchanging passes with Malkin and then leading Van Blerk. Kulikov, though, only seems able to play off his comrade.

"Kulikov, he sees passes and believes plays aren't there," McCarthy explained. It is never quite clear whether McCarthy is criticising his own players for not being clever enough or explaining that his Russian imports need a lot more time to adapt. So, while everyone in the Millwall camp



Carter: relishing move to central role

needed each other, Burton, a precocious 19-year-old home-grown Portsmouth player, equalised with a splendid left-footed shot from 20 yards that gently curled past Tim Carter, the Millwall goalkeeper.

Jimmy Carter suffered a predictable haranguing. Carter was a Millwall player in the late 1980s but found transfers to Liverpool and Arsenal to be slightly over-ambitious and arrived in Portsmouth on a free transfer. If ever a player looked destined to cover only the right bank of a football field, then Carter was him.

However, Terry Fenwick, the Portsmouth manager, has convinced Carter he can play a central midfield role and the poor form that scarred the player's arrival on the south coast and led to a transfer request has been turned around. Carter even scammed around the left wing and acted as an emergency centre forward on Saturday. All is peaceful, then, in the Fenwick camp and Portsmouth ought to be able to improve on their modest league position.

Millwall need a dose of harmony, too. At least the the Football Association of Ireland will name their choice of manager this week. If McCarthy is it, he might want to think twice before persuading any Russians that they have Irish grandparents.

MILLWALL (4-4-2) T Carter — R Newman, A White, K Stevens, B Thatcher — D Sledge (sub: S Taylor, P Pettit), J Connor, V Kulikov, J van Blerk — S Yuran, C Malkin. PORTSMOUTH (4-4-2): A Foygel — R Pothecary, G Butler, R Powell, M Simpson — J Durnan (sub: A Thompson, M J Carter (sub: J Pees, 75), A McLoughlin, P Wood — P Walsh (sub: D Burton, 38), P Hall. Referee: J. Harty.

Yeboah on the mark for Ghana

A GOAL by Tony Yeboah, the Leeds United forward, gave Ghana a 1-0 victory over a Zaire side reduced to ten men in a heated African Nations Cup quarter-final in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Yeboah, who has scored 15 goals in the FA Cup, was also involved in a controversial off-the-ball incident in the fifteenth minute, when he allegedly elbowed Ntumba Danga, a defender, in the face. The referee, however, did not see the incident. Five minutes later, another Zaire defender, Nzele Lembi, was sent off for aiming a kick at Abedi Pele, who tormented the opposition throughout.

The only goal came three minutes after the dismissal of Lembi. Pele, who plays for the Italian club Torino, beat two defenders before pulling a cross back to the near post. Although the Zaire goalkeeper, Pangi Merikani, seemed to have it covered, Yeboah's predatory instincts got him to the ball first.

Pele's supremacy was only curtailed when he hurt his left ankle seven minutes from time, an injury that will keep him out of the semi-final against the hosts, South Africa, on Wednesday. It is doubtful, too, that he would recover in time for the final if his team-mates triumph in Johannesburg.

"It was a tough, physical game and we made plenty of mistakes," Yeboah said. "But the important thing is that we learnt from them."

Photograph, page 24

Rangers insist defeat is not the end for Wilkins

BY RUSSELL KEMPSON

get the show back on the road. We've got home advantage and a great chance."

In contrast, Chelsea, tenth in the Premiership, have struck a rich vein of form: one defeat in 13 matches. Ruud Gullit, the elegant Dutchman, deserves much of the praise that has been heaped on Stamford Bridge recently, yet his team-mates have responded with increasing self-confidence. During Gullit's six-match absence in late November and early December, Chelsea lost only once.

"A lot of people said we would really struggle when Ruud was missing but that's not been the case," Glenn Hoddle, the Chelsea manager, said. "Although it's great when he comes back, we've proved that we can cope

without him." Chelsea have to prove, too, that they can cope tonight without Mark Hughes and Dennis Wise, who are suspended. Paul Furlong and Gavin Peacock are likely to replace them.

"It's always a blow to lose good players but it at least offers the chance to give other people opportunities," Hoddle said. "Paul and Gavin have been very unlucky to be out of the side, and it's been tough for me to make those decisions, but I can now call on them with no worries."

"It has reached the stage where I sit on the bench being entertained by the football we are playing. Of course, there is always a bit of tension for a manager, but I'm really enjoying watching the side. If that's the case, then other people must be enjoying it, too."

Hoddle, a former England player with Wilkins, took his squad for a three-day break in Spain last week, where the rain fell mainly on the golf courses. Although it restricted the recreational value of the trip, Hoddle felt that the rest and recuperation, after a hectic spell of four matches in 14 days, was invaluable.

"I always want my players to play good football and, in the last few months, they have got closer than ever before to what I want from them," he said. "Even when we reached the FA Cup final two years ago, and the semi-final of the European Cup Winners' Cup last season, we were not playing as well as we are now."

Wilkins has the support of the Rangers chairman

Wilkins has the support of the Rangers chairman

A first for Russia as Bonaly is denied sixth title

FROM JOHN HENNESSY IN MOSCOW

SOMETHING special was needed to lift the depression hanging over British observers of the women's final in the European figure skating championships here on Saturday. A Union flag hanging over us from the roof of the Winter Sports Hall served only to emphasise the sense of isolation as 13 other countries competed for the title and, for the first time, a prize of \$20,000 [about £13,000].

France, among others, had a full quota of three skaters in spite of a weakened team because of illness and injury. But Stephanie Main, the British champion, was absent after a nightmare experience in the previous days' short programme.



Slutskaya: superb routine

Then that "something special" happened, and the spirits were unexpectedly lifted by a performance of charm and expertise which transcended national preference and prejudice.

It came in the delightful shape of Irina Slutskaya, an effervescent Muscovite who is still 12 days short of her seventeenth birthday. She became the first skater from Russia, whether as a sovereign state or a part of the Soviet Union, to win the championship since it was first instituted in 1930.

The honour had eluded even Oksana Baiul, who won both world and Olympic gold medals in recent years but under the Ukrainian banner. Slutskaya's success brought to an end a sequence of five successive victories by Surya Bonaly, who was, consequently, denied the achievement of six titles won by Sonja Henie (1931-36) and Katarina Witt (1983-88).

It has been a poor season for the Frenchwoman, so much so that she was persuaded to change her programme only a few weeks ago and was, therefore, not as fully prepared as she will hope to be for the world championships in Canada in March. Even so, for most judges, there was a chasm between her frantic, gymnastic approach and the fresh, free-flowing style of Slutskaya.

The Russian even countered Bonaly's main weapon, with six triple jumps out of six, whereas the Frenchwoman, 22, failed badly with a seventh, a toe loop. Moreover, she warns us, she still has a secret to unleash at the appropriate moment.

Given the money now on offer to skaters in a sport where the word "amateur" no longer exists, it is likely that Slutskaya will remain in competition for many years to come.

Youngsters join Oakes in providing hope for Olympics

Promise of youth puts Britain on right track

BY DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

THERE is something about Olympic year that lifts the spirit of youth. Not since Steve Smith, David Grindley and Curtis Robb burst into the limelight in 1992 has British athletics appeared as fresh-faced as it did in the Bupa indoor international against Russia in Birmingham on Saturday.

Led by a British indoor pole-vault record from Nick Buckfield and a stunning improvement over 60 metres by Jason Gardener, the Great Britain youngsters declined to stand back and let Judy Oakes have centre stage to herself. Oakes, 37, won the shot with 18.63 metres, her best mark indoors for years, on the day when she overtook Verena Elder's record number of appearances for Britain.

Oakes had a British vest on for the 73rd time. In her first international, at 17, she finished last, which should at least be comforting to Lesley Owens who, at 17, was the youngest member of the Great Britain team, finished last in the 400 metres. Her time will come, according to Martin Watkins, her coach, who has steered Mark Richardson to a European Cup one-lap title and has Mark Hyton on course, at 19, to become the senior European indoor 400 metres champion.

Although Hyton's victory at Birmingham, in 46.96sec, was nothing more than confirmation of potential, Gardener's 6.55sec for 60 metres was a bolt from the blue. It was precisely the time that Bruny Surin, the world indoor champion, ran in Sindelfingen, Germany, on Saturday and one which suggests that Britain may have found someone to continue its long line of European indoor 60 metres champions.

The past three winners have been Linford Christie (1990), Jason Livingston (1992) and Colin Jackson (1994). Gardener's previous best was 6.73 and David Lease, his coach, said: "If it had been 6.62/6.63, I would have been more than

happy. But 6.55 rattles a lot of cages and puts the whole thing into a new perspective. That was five hundredths of a second we did not anticipate."

Gardener, 20, showed due respect for Christie, declining to offer a prediction as to whether he was ready to take the Olympic champion's scalp indoors. Christie will not be running in the European indoor championships but is booked for the Ricoh Tour meeting in Birmingham on February 10 and the temptation for Gardener to race him there may prove irresistible.

Lease appears to have guided Gardener intelligently through the difficult transition from junior to senior territory. Second in the 100 metres at the 1994 world junior championships, Gardener entered the senior ranks last summer and performed well enough to be selected for the relay team at the world championships in Gothenburg. "We said it was going to be a two-year project because we know the problems of stepping into the seniors," Lease explained.

Most of Britain's best sprinters hail from London but Gardener is an exception, coming from Bath. "No indoor facilities is the first disadvantage he has had to overcome," Lease said.

Race, too, is the sight of a British pole vaulter defeating a Russian, but 22-year-old Buckfield's clearance of 5.50 metres not only beat the 15-year British indoor record, it split the Russian pair.

While one British vaulter was in the foreground, there were two in the background. Lease, though he trains Gardener, is Britain's senior national pole vault coach. Chris Bowman, coach to Britain's new 1,500 metres revelation, Anthony Whiteman, is a vaulter in the British League.

Whiteman, 24, became Britain's sixth fastest indoor 1,500 metres man with no opposition and no pacemaker. He recorded 3min 39.47sec, enough, perhaps, to make him change his mind on the ques-



Buckfield, who set a British indoor record for the pole vault in Birmingham

tion of whether to train with Nouredine Morceli, the world champion and world record-holder.

John Bicourt, Whiteman's manager, had made mention to him of such an opportunity. "I told John that I did not think I was good enough to do that yet, that he would just blow

me away," Whiteman said. "John said that you have got to think about how good you could become. Maybe now I have got to rethink."

Two young British women also excelled. Michelle Dunkley, barely 18, equalled the British junior high jump record with 1.36 metres and

Catherine Murphy, 30, recorded the fifth fastest 200 metres by a British woman, in 23.40sec, though neither won her event. Dunkley is from Kettering but Murphy is from all over the place: she was born in Sheffield, runs for Wales, lives in Hemel Hempstead and trains in London.

Putting it all on the line for shot at Atlanta

Shaun Pickering tells David Powell that he was happy to give up a lucrative career to pursue his goal and honour his famous father

How much would you pay to compete in the Olympics? It may be an experience that money cannot buy but Shaun Pickering knows how much it is worth to him. He has given up "one of the top five jobs in the world in sports marketing" to try to make Britain's Olympic team for the first time. Estimated salary loss: £100,000.

Pickering has been to most of the world's top sports occasions as manager of events and promotions for Canon: World Cup football, Ryder Cup golf, Wimbledon tennis, Formula One motor racing, even the summer and winter Olympic Games. "Canon is one of the top five blue-chip sponsors: I was responsible for £20 million a year," Pickering said. Now he is responsible only for the 315kg he weighs as Britain's No 1 shot putter.

If the surname sounds familiar, so it should. The late Ron Pickering OBE, who shared commentary boxes with David Coleman for 25

years, who changed Lynn Davies from a triple jumper into an Olympic long jump champion, who was a national athletics coach for Wales, was Shaun's father. When Shaun says going to the Olympics as an athlete is a matter of "unfinished business", he is thinking not only of self-fulfilment but the memory of his father. "It is a combination of both," he said. After Pickering's defeat of the Russians in the indoor international in Birmingham on Saturday, the decision to give up his job last February looks much less of a gamble. Aged 34, he set, as his father would have said, "a lifetime best" of 19.10 metres. The Olympic qualifying standard is 19.50 metres.

Under the British Athletic Federation pay scale, Pickering's putt is worth £200. "Last year I earned £50," he said.

Not that he keeps his earnings from athletics. "In the five years since my father died, any money I have got from the sport has gone into the [Ron Pickering] memorial fund," Pickering said. The



Pickering: No 1 shot putter

fund assists athletes, young and elite. "We had 17 people in the world championships team last year who received a grant," Pickering added.

Pickering rents a home in Los Angeles, where he transferred on February 13 — "an appropriate date, the date my dad died" — and he trains at UCLA, where John Godina, the world champion, trains. "The attitude is better for shot putting," Pickering said. "Also, we [in Britain] do not have the coaches who understand the technique."

Switching from a gliding to rotational technique has been pivotal in Pickering's improvement, allowing him to utilise his speed. How many 22-stone men can claim a 100 metres best of 11.0 seconds? Pickering can. "My power is good but my strength is not great," he said. "Athletically, I inherited it from my parents."

My mum was an excellent athlete and my dad was a good athlete. Mum, as Jean Desforges, was a European long jump title in 1954.

In terms of what I have lost in earnings, the cost of moving over to the States, and equipment, it will have cost me \$200,000 by the end of this year, but if I get to the Olympics it will be worth it," Pickering said. His job with Canon remains open to him until September 1.

Pickering has appeared in only one international championships, the 1986 Commonwealth Games. "It helps now not travelling eight months of the year, running around the 50 sports events that we deal with," he said. "I am capable of throwing 20 metres and, importantly, 20 metres clean."

But how can we be sure he is not another druggie? Because he is the son of Ron Pickering, who never wasted a chance to speak out against drugs. "There is no way I could sully my father's reputation," he said.

Simpson from the spot puts QEGS through to cup final

BY JOHN GOODBODY

THE first all-northern final of the Boodle and Dunthorne Cup is looking an increasingly likely prospect. Although Bury Grammar School, perhaps the favourites in this annual football competition for independent schools, had to postpone their home game against Brentwood on Saturday, there was an exciting encounter in the other semi-final last Wednesday, which was won by Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Blackburn, with a penalty three minutes from the end of extra time.

It is indicative of the even standard that a large number of ties this season have gone into extra time or been won by a single goal. The popularity of the tournament, which runs all winter, has resulted in several schools that play rugby during the autumn term but football during the Lent term considering applying to enter next season.

It is odd that this competition was only set up four years ago. After all, the old boys of such leading public schools as Eton, Westminster, Charrhouse and Shrewsbury, established the Arthur Dunn Cup in 1902-03, when their domination of first the FA Cup and then the Amateur Cup had been eroded.

However, it took 90 years for the independents to set up a similar competition. There is now a focus for the sport during the winter and the schools, which had traditionally not played friendly fixtures against each other, have a chance to experience new opposition.

The game last Wednesday between QEGS and Latymer Upper, from west London, was typical of both the tauness of atmosphere and generosity of spirit that have consistently marked the tournament. Playing with a strong and chilly wind behind them, QEGS, who had beaten St Edmund's (Canterbury), Winchester and Manchester Grammar School in the previous rounds, dominated the flow in the first half.

Some solid play, particularly by Ibrahim Taguri, the Latymer goalkeeper, and Talat El-Sherbiny and Carl John, in central defence, kept QEGS from scoring. Latymer came more into the game after half-time, when they had the benefit of the wind. However, John Haworth, the English independent schools goalkeeper, Simon Gough and Stephen Hopkinson were equally effective in the QEGS defence.

Frank McMorrow, the Latymer coach, said: "I felt QEGS controlled most of the

game but always felt it was a match in which one goal might settle the result. If we have lacked any technical ability this year, we have made up for it with a lot of guts. I did not envisage getting this far in the competition, but our confidence has grown."

QEGS scored first in extra time, when Michael Peterson headed in a corner by Chris Connolly but, almost immediately, Latymer equalised with a superb 20-yard cross-shot by Mark Smith.

Just as McMorrow thought that, as in the previous round against Lancing, the match would go to a penalty shoot-out, Michael Collins cut through the Latymer defence. He was brought down by Smith for a penalty.

David Hopkinson, the QEGS coach, said: "It was one of those incidents that I de-



pend on where you stood round the pitch whether you thought it was a penalty. It was perhaps as well that the referee, Roger Dilkes, is an official in the FA Carling Premiership. Ian Simpson converted the kick.

QEGS is a similar school in Latymer. Both have just over 1,000 pupils and offer both football and rugby during the winter. QEGS reached the quarter-finals last season, when they lost to St Bede's, Manchester, the eventual winners.

QEGS beat Bury 2-1 in the opening game of this season but Hopkinson will discount that result if the two Lancashire schools meet in the final because neither team had started full training at that stage.

Two players who would have certainly strengthened the QEGS team even further are now with professional clubs: James Beattie with Blackburn Rovers and Daniel McNally with Bury.

Hopkinson said: "Initially when we lost them, there was a feeling of frustration. But once you get over that, you realise we must be doing something right here for boys to be taken on as professionals."

Honourable duels too fast for the eye to follow

Sabre fencing is one of the fastest of all sports. Given greater sponsorship, some media attention and a little luck, it could yet become one of the fastest growing. Participation, however, is a pipedream unless you possess the speed of a squash player, the mind of a chess strategist and can come up with frequent imperious Gallic gestures.

For the language of sabre fencing remains intrinsically French, even in mock-Tudor Surrey. It is a sport that reeks of tradition, of duels, of jeeps of the ancient universities. Besides, Frenchmen evidently still make for highly competent sabreurs: five of the eight quarter-finalists at the Corbie Cup, staged in Guildford on Saturday, were from France. They looked the part because they were the part.

They are heirs to a noble tradition. The tapering blade was once a cold-blooded instrument. Sabres were rattled at any aggression from the foe.

History books contain accounts of duels based on a sense of honour. That still exists today.

There is a bond, too, between sabreurs and spectators, for sabres and all manner of kit were left lying indiscriminately around this large gymnasium, which is part of the Guildford Spectrum, a large sports complex. The centre incorporates a decent coffee bar, Café Select.

It is not a sport tainted by any kind of grubbiness. One reason for this is that the paddy rewards are all too visible and tangible. The prize-giving table, on which sat a burnished silver cup and a few bottles of "Surrey Red English table wine", looked to have been plucked from a village flower show. For Philippe Delaieu, brought up among the Bordelais and a medal-winner at the 1988 Olympic Games, competing and winning have to be all.

For the unarmoured specta-

Ivo Tennant samples an evening of cut and thrust in Surrey's red wine district

tor, of whom there must have been quite a few on Saturday, there was "a demonstration of sabre" before the fencing actually began. This was a timely exercise, for the speed is such that it is not the easiest of

sports to follow. Modern fencing comprises three weapons: sabre, foil and epee. In sabre, hits can be made with the cutting edge or the point and, to count, must strike the head, arms or trunk of the oppo-

nent's body. All these parts of the body, it should be added, are thoroughly protected. The masks are made of reinforced metal and the Kevlar jackets are apparently made of the same material as bullet-proof vests.

In the age of electrification in sport, any hit by a sabreur lights up on the scoreboard via an electric sprung-wire that is attached to the waist. This does not seem to impede movement and is, of course, a more accurate form of scoring than by the naked eye.

It will never be possible to eliminate all human falling. The French contestants arrived an hour late. The Poles' team bus "blew up", according to an official.

The electrification was not foolproof. "Has anyone a screwdriver, please? The mechanical, not the drinkable kind. We have a problem with the sabre," was one amusing announcement. And the weather probably deterred a

number of likely spectators, which, given a modest admission charge, was a shame.

Duels, or as they are more properly known, fights, last for a maximum of nine minutes and 15 hits. It is a young man's sport: the fitness and speed of movement required determine that. There was a useful paragraph in the programme: "It may be difficult to follow a fight because of the speed of the fencing, so do not try to watch both fencers. Concentrate on one at a time and, as your eyes become accustomed to the pace, you find that you will understand the sabreur's intentions."

So to the expansive Gallic gestures and incomprehensible appeals to the referee. They all add to the spectacle of a sport that has now extended to state schools, evening clubs, China and the attention of the High Sheriff of Surrey. She, too, will have found that sabre fencing has the measure of her county's table wine.

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Inspired Welshman turns on heat in play-off showdown with Coltart

Woosnam shakes off injury jinx to snatch victory

FROM JOHN HOPKINS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, IN SINGAPORE

ONE of the accepted "truths" of professional golf was demonstrated to be a falsehood here yesterday. It had long been understood that Ian Woosnam could not play good golf in extreme heat, the excessive temperatures and humidity combining to sap him more than most of his energies and skills. That appears no longer to be the case, after Woosnam defeated Andrew Coltart in an exciting play-off to win the Johnnie Walker Classic at the Tanah Merah Country Club.

Woosnam had to summon all his wizardry, first to tie with Coltart on 16 under par after 72 holes and then to defeat the 25-year-old Scot on the third extra hole. All Woosnam's experience came to the fore when he needed it and his last two strokes were audacious and brave.

Since his putting has generally been the weakest part of his game — indeed, towards the end of last season he was occasionally seen using a broomhandle putter — it is worth noting that his conventional putter was the instrument that got Woosnam into the play-off and then won him the £100,000 prize — his first tournament victory for 16 months.

Coltart had finished ahead of Woosnam with a total of 16 under par after playing one of the rounds of his life. His 65, seven under par, contained five birdies in succession, seven in all. Coltart looks every inch a champion in the making. He has a firm swing, a good attitude and, perhaps best of all, plays at a commendable speed.

Three of his birdies came from accurate mid-iron shots. A five-iron ended four feet from the flag on the 8th. He hit a fine shot with a six-iron from a bunker on the 10th. Later, that same club nearly gave

him his third hole in one in a few months. After holing in one at the Dunhill Cup and the Volvo Masters last season, his six iron on the 130-yard 14th just slid past the hole.

On the 18th, Coltart had to play his approach shot to the green from a fairway bunker, his left foot out of the sand, his right foot in it. He followed that with a deft pitch and run that caught the side of the hole, just missing what would have been an eighth birdie. Having set the target, Coltart signed his card and spent some time in the locker room, waiting to see whether Woosnam could catch him.

For a while, it looked as though Woosnam would not be able to do so, despite swinging more freely than for



Coltart: right attitude

some time. Perspiration had poured off him all week, though. "I'm a Welsh boy," he said on Thursday, "I don't like the hot weather."

On the 18th, trailing by one stroke, he hit a three wood to a good position from which to attack and then struck a seven iron to 25 feet from the flag. The putt curled from right to left, but Woosnam was walking towards it knowing that it was accurate, long before it plunged into the hole.

Coltart, having missed a

chance to win on the first extra hole, showed great character on the second after pushing his second shot out to the right, where it ended almost up against a tree. Because there was an advertising hoarding in his way, however, he got relief and then holed from about 12 feet to halve with Woosnam and take the play-off to a third hole.

Woosnam pulled his drive left, one of only a couple of bad shots he hit all week. From a distance, it looked as though his best weapons would be a machete or a rifle. Then he saw that he had a narrow gap, no more than a few yards. Showing a Ballesteros-like ability to recover, Woosnam hit his second shot through the divide with enough spin to draw it back towards the green. It landed almost exactly where his second shot had ended on the 72nd hole. That he knew both line and pace was obvious when he sank the putt for victory.

There could hardly have been a greater contrast between the Woosnam we saw this last week and that dispirited, glum man who withdrew from events at the end of last season because of his troublesome back. Rested and refreshed, he was swinging more smoothly than for some time and putting well. He had even regained some of the distance he had lost when his back was at its worst.

Woosnam will fly on to Perth for the next event on the European Tour this week. He will be joined by Greg Norman, who finished 14 strokes behind, and John Daly.

The significance of Daly's play in the fourth round was that he was visibly trying, which he has not always done in the past. His final round of 71 meant that he finished eight under par, four strokes better than Bernhard Langer.



Woosnam's hand shoots up to signal victory in Singapore as his putt drops

Robertson aims to cope with wind of change

Edward Gorman reports from Miami on a Briton's quest for Olympic gold

Shirley Robertson was drinking ginger ale on the rocks, sitting on the veranda outside the Coral Reef Yacht Club in Coconut Grove, Miami, and she was not in a particularly good mood.

This was not easy to miss. Focused, dedicated, intense to the point of obsessive about her sailing, a bad day on the regatta is always enough to put her on the defensive.

Earlier, she had been out in the sun — a million miles from the cold waters of Loch Ard, in Scotland, where her childhood sailing began — trying to read a shifting wind with 57 other women, single-handed in the Europe fleet at the Olympic Classes Regatta.

The tiny, 12-foot single-sail Europe class boats looked almost comically small against the imposing skyline of downtown Miami as they jostled up and down the course, cut out of a huge expanse of blue-green sea on Biscayne Bay.

Yet, close up, the racing was physical and aggressive as the women, fighting for supremacy in the only single-handed Olympic dinghy class in

Olympic competition, converged on racing marks screaming at each other for space on the water.

Robertson did well enough in the first race, climbing from eleventh early on to finish a creditable sixth. But the afternoon brought uncharacteristically poor showings — 35th and 26th. Later, she summarised the day as "a sixth and two nightmares".

"It was really shifty and there were big changes in velocity," she said. "It was difficult to predict. You look up the beat and think it's going to go one way or the other, but there are no signs to help you. Normally I am quite good at it, but I have struggled this week."

She may have struggled but she was still lying a strong seventh overall after nine races, in a good fleet which included both the former and present world champions, and Natalia Via Dufrense, the world No 1, who has failed to qualify for the Spain Olympic Regatta.

British Olympic coaches talk about members of the 12-strong team which will compete at the Olympic Regatta in Savannah in July as being in or out of what they call "the medal zone". Robertson, 27, is among the top four in the squad and is in that zone.

A veteran of Barcelona,

where she came ninth, she now has the experience and accumulated time on the water to be right in the hunt for the medals. Jim Saltonstall, the team coach, has followed her progress since her early days in the Royal Yachting Association youth programme ten years ago. "You'd be fairly pushed to identify her weaknesses," he said.

Her critics, however, while acknowledging her impressive consistency, wonder if Robertson has the temperament to cope with the pressures of trying to win a gold medal. At Barcelona she was lying third after two days' racing but then faded.

Robertson, who has since done a lot of work on the psychology of sailing to win, believes she is now capable of doing just that. "I know what to expect. In 1992, in Barcelona, I was young and it was all a huge learning experience."

Robertson started sailing a Mirror dinghy at the age of six, near the family home outside Stirling, before graduating to Lasers and the Scotland national squad. After finishing second in the Laser European champion-

ships in 1989, she resolved to dedicate herself to winning a gold medal in the Europe class, which was first sailed in Barcelona four years ago. The boats look deceptively simple and easy to control but are, in fact, complex and extremely sensitive to changes in balance, with the weight of the sailor and that of the boat being about the same.

She came second in the world championships in Denmark in 1993, before holding the top spot in the world for 18 months, a position she has only recently relinquished. The strength of her campaign for Savannah is a tribute not only to her own dedication but also to the support she gets from her partner, Peter Bentley, a yachting journalist and former design manager at Lewmar, the marine hardware company.

Bentley, 35, who travels the world with Robertson helping with coaching and the organisation and financing of her campaign, knows first hand what it is like to live with someone so driven by a single goal. "It's a difficult life," he said. "The disappointments always exceed the high spots. It's been quite hard for me. In common with all successful people, she is very single-minded — actually, selfish — but I don't hold it against her. That's why she's successful."

She is in the medal zone

Bell opens door as American golf's first lady

TOM WATSON, one of the world's great golfers, was born there and Prairie Dunes, one of the world's great courses, lies at its heart, but Kansas is still more readily associated with Dorothy and the yellow brick road than with the royal and ancient game of golf.

On Saturday, however, a native Kansan reached the end of the rainbow and took over as president of the United

States Golf Association (USGA), one of the game's top jobs. Even before her year of office began, Judy Bell's term was marked down as unusual, simply because she is a woman. The USGA, formed in 1895, has never had one as president before and Bell, 59, admitted that she was "shocked" when she was nominated at the annual meeting in Orlando.

Reality set in at a sports

Patricia Davies discovers the hopes and fears of the newly-elected USGA president

luncheon the other week when a television guy wanted an interview and his first question was "how do you feel being president of the USGA?" I almost fainted just at the sound of it," she said. "I never did seek the job. It was not one of my all-time goals."

The USGA is one of the game's two governing bodies and makes the rules, along with the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews, a body that has no women members. That does not bother Bell — nor the R and A. She has seen the inside of the clubhouse at St Andrews more often than most women since becoming the first female member of the USGA executive committee in 1987.

As the organisation's treasurer, secretary and vice-president, she has attended numerous meetings, many during the Open at St Andrews last year. "I had the best time," she said. "I couldn't have been treated better."

She is no token totem but no head-on stormer of barricades, either. In golfing terms she is a traditionalist. "I will be looking to keep the organisation steady as she goes," she said, "and to do whatever we can to make sure the game is fun for those who play it."

"Our job is to look after this game and to try and get people to understand its traditions and history, that the reason the rules and handicapping exist is so people can be happy on the golf course."

"I'd like the game to be for everyone, to be accessible, and I'd like to quicken the pace. That's the hard thing. How do we get people's attention that it's much more fun for everyone to play right along? That two folks can play 18 holes in two or 2½ hours, that three or four folks can play in 3½ instead of this 'acceptable' five-hour round — it's absurd."

However, the cart reigns supreme on American courses and it is hard to imagine Nick Faldo or Bernhard Langer hurrying right along in the US Open. Bell realises that she is unlikely to win the slow-play battle. "It's just a dream but I'd like to see it happen," she said.

Bell, who now lives in Colorado Springs, was a player of note herself but has little time these days to tend to



Bell: well respected

her handicap. "It keeps going up and up," she said. "If you want to know what it is for negotiating purposes, I'd say about 9.5, otherwise I'm a six — maybe."

She played in the Curtis Cup in 1960 and 1962. The United States won 8-1 in 1962 — "and I was the one," Bell said. She lost to Diane Freerston, who as Diane Bailey came back to haunt her in the Curtis Cups of 1986 and 1988. Bailey and Bell were the respective captains and Great Britain and Ireland won both matches, the former at the aforementioned Prairie

Dunes, ending an American winning streak of 13 matches.

In fact, Bell's appointment as president should be a good omen for this year's match at Killarney, in June — she was also chairman of the selectors for the Walker Cup last year and you will remember who won at Royal Portcawl. It was not the Americans.

Well respected, humorous, not in the least pompous, Bell is more Mandela than Mitterand in terms of presidential poise. She is rarely speechless and has elevated graciousness in defeat to an art form — she would say she has had to.

At the US Open two years ago, when Ernie Els beat Colin Montgomerie and Loren Roberts in a play-off, Bell, who was in charge of setting the pins, was on the 17th green, rolling balls, deciding where to put the hole, when Sky television approached. After one or two questions, there was an awkward silence, which Bell took upon herself to break.

"I'm very popular in your country, you know," she said to the baffled interviewer. "I've been a losing captain twice in the Curtis Cup." That makes her a unique American — which is exactly what she is.

□ The United States team for the Curtis Cup match against Great Britain and Ireland at Killarney on June 21 and 22 includes Carol Semple Thompson who, at 47, will be making a record ninth appearance. Kellie Booth, Brenda Corrie-Kuehn, Maria Jemsek, Cristie Kerr and Kelli Kuehne will all make their debuts with Sarah Ingram and Ellen Port completing the team. Martha Lang is the Americans' non-playing captain.

McManus conquers his nerves

By PHIL YATES

ALAN McMANUS, the world No 6, said that he felt under more pressure than he does during a snooker final after beating Rod Lawler 5-4 in the first round of the Regal Welsh Open at Newport yesterday.

The world ranking system heavily punishes the seeded top-16 players who fail to clear their opening hurdle, and McManus knew that defeat would prove expensive when the list receives its annual revision in May. "I've been tied to the practice table for the last three weeks preparing for

this tournament, but I felt so much under the cosh I just couldn't play naturally," McManus said.

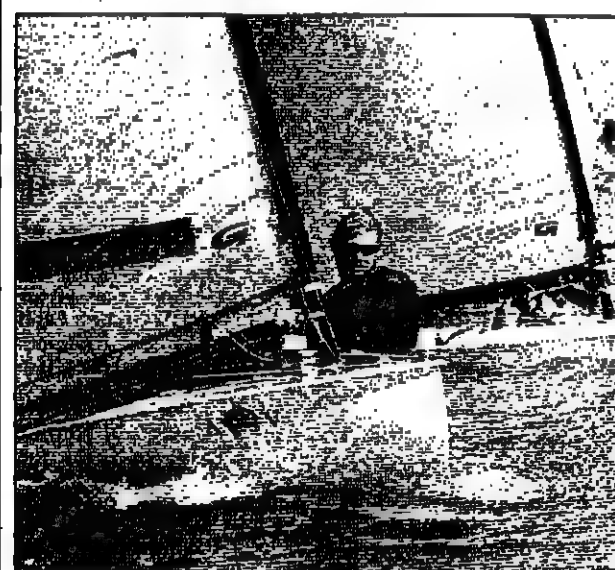
Lawler, a quarter-finalist in the German Open last month, looked set to cause an upset when he established a 4-3 lead, but McManus conquered his nerves in the closing frames with breaks of 60 and 47.

Paul Hunter, 17, underlined his status as the season's outstanding rookie with a 5-1 win over Nigel Bond, runner-up to Stephen Hendry in the world championship last year,

for the shock result of the weekend. Terry Murphy, now certain to play alongside Dennis Taylor and Joe Swail for Northern Ireland in the World Cup later this year, compiled a 131 total clearance during the deciding frame of his 5-4 victory over James Wattana.

Steve Davis, attempting to win the title for a third year in succession, showed a marked improvement on recent form during a 5-2 victory over Dominic Dale on Saturday.

Results, page 29



Robertson has struggled to read the shifting wind in the waters of Biscayne Bay. Photograph: Peter Bentley

Charles surprised to be in Smith's wake

GUYN CHARLES yesterday looked back over what he described as a "weird week", competing with Lawrie Smith in the Star class for a place in the Great Britain Olympic yachting squad (Edward Gorman writes). After six races, Charles is ten points behind Smith and one behind him in the placings for the 49-strong fleet at the Olympic Classes Regatta in Miami.

It is a puzzle to Charles that he is not already ahead. "We've beaten him in four out of the six races and led him in five of them," he said. "We've passed him in all the races we've won — so we don't feel we're lacking in any way."

Despite what some see as the psychological struggle facing Charles, who has lost to Smith in two previous Olympic qualifying battles, he is confident that he will eventually win the place at the Bacardi Cup in March.

"We're only ten points be-

hind and that could be completely turned round in one race at the Bacardi, when the fleet will be much bigger," Charles said.

The racing between the two on Saturday was not without incident. The shackle at the top of Smith's main halyard gave way, sending his mainsail tumbling down during the midday break between races.

In order to retrieve the loose end, Smith and Chris Mason had to capsize their boat and may have slightly bent the mast in doing so. This did not adversely affect their performance as they followed their thirteenth place in the morning with a twelfth after lunch.

Ben Ainslie has had a good week in Miami. He looked a likely contender to emerge as the overall winner in the 128-strong Laser fleet. He has scored a first and a fifth place and could triumph if he puts in reasonable performances in the final two races.

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CITROËN

GOLF WORLD

WATERFORD CRYSTAL

(FRA)	4:17.12	W
200m	7:40.00	D

Halstead 571; 5, Bras
Grand Appropriator 1

100m: 2min 13.8sec; 2. H. Camer (C)
 2:01.51; 3. J. H. H. (C) 2:03.79
 400m: 1. D. 1:27.57 5. A. 1:28.30
 800m: 1. C. 2:40.85 2. R. 2:41.00 3. M. 2:41.77 4. A. 2:42.74
 1000m: 1. J. 3:50.00 2. D. 3:50.33
 1500m: 1. J. 5:41.50 2. D. 5:41.50 3. M. 5:41.50
 2000m: 1. J. 7:30.00 2. D. 7:30.00 3. M. 7:30.00
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 36500m: 1. J. 128:15.00 2. D. 128:15.00 3. M. 128:15.00
 37000m: 1. J. 130:00.00 2. D. 130:00

100

RUGBY UNION

Pilkington Cup

Fifth round

Worcestershire Park 0 Wasps 157
Wasps: Tries: D. Hooper 2, Dunn, P. Hooley 2, Rouse, Union 3. Goals: Gurney 6.

Positoned: Leicesters v London 10th, Leicester v Lancashire, Wakefield v Bath

TOUR MATCH: Cancelled: Porthcawl v New South Wales

FILKINGTON SHIELD: Still round. Merrie North Shields 5, Glastonbury 0. Macclesfield 4, Ammanford 1. Newcastle 10, Loughborough 10. Upton-upon-Savern 1, Wellingtonborough 0. Oldham 1, Bradford 1. Wigan 1, Doncaster 1. Macclesfield 1, Rye House 1. Old Folkestone 10. Positoned: Houghton v Enfield 10th instants. Oldham 1, Rye House 1. Oldham 1, Oldham 1. Oldham 1, Oldham 1.

HIRENGEN LEAGUE: Positoned: Second division

Abertillery v Llanharan;
Barryman v Caerphilly; Porthcawl v Merthyr Tydfil; Llanharan v Breidden; Wrexham v Tredegar; Kington Hill v Blackwood Mountain Ash v Cardiff inst. North Wales v Rhyl; Pyle v Blaenau; Tondu v Blaenau

TENTHENTH REGIONAL LEAGUE: Positoned:

Cardiff v Glamorgan v Macclesfield; Huddersfield v Bournemouth; Preston League v Breidden; Wrexham v Walsingham v Belper;
Blaenau 1, Tredegar 1. Goals: D. Hooper 2, Dunn, P. Hooley 2, Rouse, Union 3. Goals: Gurney 6.

Positoned: Houghton v Enfield 10th instants. Oldham 1, Rye House 1. Oldham 1, Oldham 1.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BASILGA DI PINE, Ri

[illegible]

1010

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From a church deacon to barbershop singers, the London Marathon is open to all, says John Goodbody

On your marks for the people's race

Every runner in the Flora London Marathon has a story to tell. One reason for the success of the event has been the variety of competitors, who run or jog, walk or stumble 26 miles and 385 yards from Greenwich to the Mall.

One fascination of the race is the histories and ambitions of these competitors. The event is not just for the international elite. It is for club runners. It is for keep-fit enthusiasts and even for unfit enthusiasts — people whose imagination has been ignited by the thought of conquering the mythic distance.

All have their motives for running. A few are racing for money or a place in Britain's team for the Olympic Games in Atlanta. Most take part in the event for self-satisfaction, for a lifetime memory in having completed the distance. Some gain a particular incentive from knowing that they are raising money for a worthwhile charity.

In the hours of training and on the day itself, the thought that keeps so many people going is the money that they are raising for their good cause.

Since 1981, it has been estimated that more than £50 million has been raised through sponsoring individual runners. The surplus from organising the event each year goes to the London Marathon Charitable Trust, which gives grants for recreational facilities in the capital.

The London Marathon has recognised this phenomenon by setting up the "Golden Bond" scheme. This gives each charity or company five guaranteed entries in all the London Marathons for the next five years. A "Golden Bond" costs £5,000, and for the 1996 race 512 organisations have signed up.

The scheme brings together disparate people with the most widely varying backgrounds — people such as the Reverend Mary Vickers, who lives with her army chaplain husband, Peter, in Germany, and Dr Jon Perry, a radiologist from Plymouth, who is leading a group of 21 barbershop singers, who will stop at every milepost and sing to the spectators. It is scarcely a way of recovering your breath during a marathon.

Mrs Vickers, 38, is running for the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (USPG), one of the oldest Anglican mission agen-



Singalong: Jon Perry, front, will lead his barbershop runners



'I went out in torrential rain and knew that I was either mad or hooked on running — then I realised I was hooked'

cies. Last year, it raised £28,000 through its five runners, more than any other charity. This year, sponsorship will go towards the needs of disabled people in the developing world.

Mrs Vickers comes to the race through a solid background in running, although she began exercising regularly only in recent years. A former squash player, she was a laboratory assistant with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in Liverpool before going to St John's Theological College in Nottingham. She was ordained as a deacon in Worcester in 1987, but it was only in 1989 that she began running.

"I was at the stage when, as my doctor said: 'You are either sitting in a car going to a meeting, sitting in a meeting or sitting at your desk.' I thought I would have a go at running. I never liked aerobics. It was immensely boring, hopping up-and-down on the spot. I like to have things measured."

When Mrs Vickers started running, she was "horrified" to find that she could go only about 100 yards without stopping. She eventually built up to 2.5 miles but began suffering from a bad back (nothing to do with running, she insists) and decided "that was enough running for me".

She moved with her husband to Germany in 1992 but when he was posted to Belfast with the King's Royal Hussars, she remained in Munster and joined a women's running club. "I went out first for two and a half minutes without stopping and then three minutes."

She continued running. One day, there was torrential rain and she could hardly see through her glasses. "I knew I was either mad or hooked. After a while I realised I was hooked."

Mrs Vickers is now training three or four times a week, although her greatest worry is the

sheer distance of the event. She was most relieved to learn that the London Marathon is relatively flat, because the countryside round Munster has few hills.

She may run the event with her husband. "We will just see how our training goes. I am not bothered about the time. I just want to complete the event."

For Dr Perry, the event will be rather different from most of the other 26,000 runners. He will be shepherding the barbershop singers round the course as he raises money for the Multiple Sclerosis Resource Centre, which helps sufferers who are in need of help and advice.

The runners have to stick together and so will be going at the speed of their slowest member. They will be singing at each milepost, such traditional favourites as 'I'll take you home, Kathleen and My Wild Irish Rose'.

Dr Perry, 35, now works in the military unit at Derriford Hospital in Plymouth after a spell in his twenties on HMS *Revenge*, the Polaris nuclear deterrent submarine. It was in Devon that he first heard the local barbershop singers. "I was absolutely transfixed by the sound. It was the simple but melodious harmony of it."

He had always been interested in music in his youth, playing both the piano and the French horn, but still found time to reach county level as a sprinter. However, he began long-distance running regularly only in 1994.

"I have never been fit but my wife, Mandy, ran the London Marathon last year and that inspired me." He is now running four times a week and will be building up to complete 30 miles, three weeks before the race.

The barbershop singers are looking for a lightweight version of the striped waistcoats that they use for public display. They hope to wear it on race-day on April 21. They want to do their best, both physically and vocally. "While everyone is limbering up at Greenwich, we will be doing our voice exercises."

Details of the Golden Bond scheme can be obtained from David Bedford on 0171-620-4117. Sponsorship details for the USPG can be obtained from 0171-928-8681 and for the Multiple Sclerosis Resource Centre from 01274-817101.



In training: Peter and Mary Vickers — Mrs Vickers will be raising money for a mission society

And now for a round of Cracky Crab

After all that running, a gripping alternative

Some people swear by aromatherapy. Others recommend shiatsu massage, or listening to tapes of a panda's heart, beating in the womb. My method of stress busting is less exotic. It is found in my local amusement arcade and a game called Cracky Crab.

To most people, arcades are the modern equivalent of Dante's Inferno. But if you fumble your way past the flickering screens and the mad-eyed Hell's Angels you can usually find some silly, old-fashioned fun, for which Cracky Crab takes star billing. Cracky is not a sophisticated

game. It consists of four leering plastic crabs, on different levels, who dart out of their burrows and scuttle across the board. Your task is to grab a vast mallet and whack as many as possible before they dodge back. The real attraction here is the sound effects. Once struck, the crab emits a wail of anguish: the harder you hit, the harder it protests.

Each crab has a slightly different howl, so a good game should sound like this: "Ooh, Uh, Aah, Aah, Oow, Uh, Oow, Aah, Ooh." If you score more than 40 points in two minutes, you will go into extra time, whereupon the crabs will behave as if they are racing across hot coals.

The more points are scored, the more tickets are spewed out by the machine. Resist handing them over to the cadaverous youths who tell you they are collecting for their handicapped sister's birthday and at the end you will be able to exchange them at the prize booth. Even with a pathetic score you should be able to win a few sweets. After several rounds of "very goods" you will go home with a plastic lighter, a Fred Flintstone keyring or a stash of temporary tattoos, which will help you feel more at home on your next visit.

Everyone has their own style of play. I favour leaning forward and grasping the hammer in both hands for maximum moan factor. Others leap up and down, wielding their weapon like a lasso. Some (foo, hiss) have been known to cheat by getting their friends to smack the crabs with their bare hands, but this is only done at extreme risk to the fingers.

If the NHS were to start dispensing Cracky Crab tokens, I am convinced that stress statistics would halve. Cracky makes you laugh, it is excellent exercise for the upper body and, if the crabs' malevolent faces could be replaced with pictures of your spouse, your boss or your builders, it would be the most-played game in the land.

JULIA LLEWELLYN SMITH

Cracky Crab can be found at the Twickenham, London, SW1 and at

SHEEHAN on BRIDGE

By ROBERT SHEEHAN, BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT

Dealer South Love all Rubber bridge

Dealer South	Love all	Rubber bridge
♠ K 10 8 3 ♥ 5 4 ♦ J 10 8 3 ♣ 8	♠ J 8 6 ♥ A 9 7 ♦ A K Q 7 2 ♣ 9 3	♠ 2 ♥ Q J 10 8 2 ♦ 8 ♣ J 10 7 5 4 2
♠ A Q 7 4 ♥ K 8 3 ♦ A 8 4 ♣ A K Q 6	♠ N ♥ E ♦ S ♣ S	

S	W	N	E
1 C 2 NT	Pass	1 D 6 NT	Pass
	Pass		All Pass

Contract: 6NT by South. Lead: Jack of diamonds

Six No-Trumps is not a particularly good contract. It succeeds if the diamonds are 3-3; in addition there are some peripheral squeeze chances, but I shouldn't think they add up to make the contract over 50%. The probability you need for a small slam to be worth bidding.

The declarer was Bob Brinig, a regular at TGR's. He won the diamond in dummy and played a spade to the queen and king. West returned the ten of spades to dummy's jack. When East showed out on the king of diamonds prospects looked pretty hopeless: declarer only had two tricks in spades, two in hearts, three in diamonds and three in clubs. With the idea of squeezing West in the pointed suits to get out for one off, Brinig decided to duck a club to rectify the

count, a necessary preliminary in most squeeze plays. So he led the nine of clubs from dummy; East played low, South played low and so the nine held the trick. East's duck was not unreasonable. He was afraid that South's clubs were AKQ86, and in that event covering would give away the position. After the nine of clubs had held, Brinig cashed all the clubs, then the red suits ending in dummy. The two card ending was the eight of spades and the seven of diamonds in dummy, and ace and seven of spades in his hand. West still had to discard from 93 and D10, and so declarer made the last two tricks, and his contract.

Robert Sheehan writes on bridge Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

BAILHACHE
a. Thomas a Becket
b. A lower-deck hatch
c. A migraine
d. PIGSNEY
e. A gilt
f. An Anglo-Saxon coin
g. Darline

THAUMATURGE
a. Superman
b. The Id
c. A rock plant
d. INTASTACY
e. Fecklessness
f. Withouir will
g. Refusal to testify

KEENE on CHESS

By RAYMOND KEENE
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

Title win

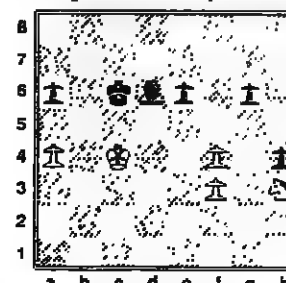
The talented young American Grandmaster Patrick Wolff has won this year's US Championship after a tough battle. Wolff gained valuable experience by working as Anand's second in his title challenge to Kasparov. It is likely that Wolff's subtle opening in the following game formed part of Anand's unused preparation against the champion in their title contest from New York. Wolff grabs a pawn on move 11 and maintains his advantage throughout a difficult technical endgame.

White: Roman Dzindzishashvili
Black: Patrick Wolff
US Championship, December 1995

Queen's Gambit Accepted

1 d4	d5
2 c4	cxc4
3 Nf3	Bd6
4 e3	Nf6
5 Bxc4	exd4
6 O-O	Qd7
7 Qe2	b5
8 Bb3	Qxc4
9 a3	Nc6
10 Bg5	Be7
11 Nc3	f1-d4
12 Nd4	Qc4
13 Bb5	Ox16
14 Rd1	Rb8
15 Qc2	Qe5
16 Be4	g6
17 Bc6	Kf8
18 Rd2	Kg7
19 Rad1	Be7
20 Bxb7	Rxb7
21 g3	Rc8
22 Qc4	O-e4
23 Ne4	Rc6
24 h4	h6

Diagram of final position



Times world championship book

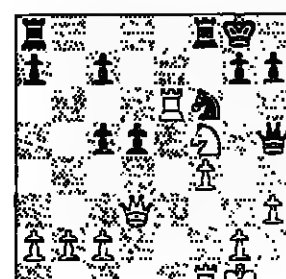
All games of the world title match are available with commentary by Raymond Keene in a Times book, World Chess Championship: Kasparov v Anand (Batsford £9.99). Credit card orders on 01376 527401 (please quote 5/655)

Raymond Keene writes on chess Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.

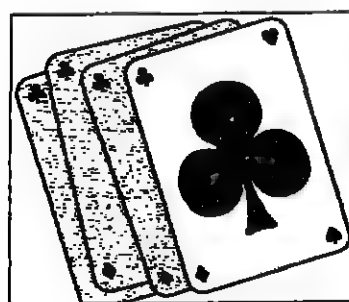
WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

White to move. This position is from the game Reti - Sterk, Vienna 1910. White has managed to manoeuvre his pieces to threatening attacking posts, close to the black king. How did he now capitalise on this?



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Sponsorship parameters in need of clarification

Court of Appeal

Law Report January 29 1996

Court of Appeal

Unreasonable to bring claim after 18 years

Pregnant woman cannot sue over vasectomy

Biggs v Somerset County Council
Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Auld and Sir Iain Gledhill (Judgment January 25)
It was not reasonable for a part-time worker to bring a claim for compensation for unfair dismissal in June 1994 when she had been dismissed in August 1976, notwithstanding that it was not until March 1994 that the House of Lords declared the qualifying thresholds for claims by part-time workers to be incompatible with European Community law, see *R v Secretary of State for Employment, Ex parte Equal Opportunities Commission* (The Times March 4, 1994; [1995] AC 1).
The Court of Appeal held in a reserved judgment in dismissing an appeal brought by Mrs Mary Biggs from the Employment Appeal Tribunal (The Times July 17, 1995; [1995] ICR 811) which had upheld an Exeter industrial tribunal that her claim of unfair dismissal against her employer, Somerset County Council, was out of time.
Mr James Goudie, QC, for Mrs Biggs; Mr David Pannick and Mr Paul Golding for the county council.
LORD JUSTICE NEILL said that at the time of her dismissal, the right to be unfairly dismissed did not apply to employees for less than 21 hours weekly.

She had been employed to work for only 14 hours a week.
On March 3, 1994 the House of Lords announced its decision in the EOC decision. On June 1, 1994 Mrs Biggs' application for compensation was received.
The industrial tribunal found that the claim had not been presented within three months of the effective date of termination of her employment and that it had not been reasonably practicable for Mrs Biggs to present her claim within that time by virtue of the law as it then stood in relation to part-time employees. However, it held that it was not just to permit a claim to be presented 18 years after the events took place and found that the claim was time-barred. The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed her appeal.
The argument for Mrs Biggs was advanced under three headings:
1 That it was not reasonably practicable for her to have presented her claim within three months following her dismissal in 1976. She presented her claim within a reasonable period thereafter.
Mr Goudie's argument ran as follows: (i) In 1976 any claim for unfair dismissal by a part-time worker was doomed to failure; see paragraph 9(1)(f) of Schedule 1 to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. (ii) In 1976 Mrs Biggs could not reasonably have been expected to be aware of the

existence of her directly effective rights under article 119 or of her right to assert that paragraph 9(1)(f) should be disapplied. (iii) The fact that Mrs Biggs would have been unaware of her rights was because the United Kingdom was in breach of its obligations under article 5 of the Treaty of Rome (Grand 579) in failing to ensure that the provisions of national legislation were effective to make individuals fully aware of their rights.
His Lordship could see the force of that argument. Moreover, in 1976 the impact and importance of section 2 of the European Communities Act 1972 was not widely known. Nor was the decision in *Defrenne v Sabena* ([1976] ICR 547) fully understood or taken into account even by the legal profession.
In the end, however, his Lordship was driven to the conclusion that if the words "reasonably practicable" were properly construed in their context, Mr Justice Mummery was correct in his conclusion that Mrs Biggs could have taken a similar course in 1976.
Furthermore, it would be contrary to the principle of legal certainty to allow past transactions to be reopened and limitation periods to be circumvented because the existing law at the relevant time had not yet been explained or had not been fully understood.
If his Lordship was wrong in that analysis, he would agree with

the chairman of the industrial tribunal that the claim was not presented within a reasonable period after the expiry of the time limit.
2 That the industrial tribunal was bound by principles of Community law to disapply to time limits.
In his Lordship's judgment, that argument also had to be rejected. Section 2 of the 1972 Act recognised the primacy of Community law. While his Lordship appreciated the hardship which could be caused to individual claimants, he could see no satisfactory basis for disapplying a time limit to enable a claim to be advanced which as a matter of law was capable of being enforced at the moment of dismissal.
3 That Mrs Biggs could rely on her directly enforceable rights under article 119.
It was argued that the Council of Europe could not rely on any time limit until UK law had been brought into conformity with Community law.
His Lordship could not accept that argument based either on *Ensslin v Minister for Social Welfare* ([1973] ICR 39) or on Council Directive 75/117/EEC (EU 1975 L45/19), the equal pay directive.
Lord Justice Auld agreed and Sir Iain Gledhill delivered a concurring judgment.
Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Mr Andrew North, Taunton.

Estoppel principles apply to formal dismissal

Barber v Staffordshire County Council
Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Auld and Sir Iain Gledhill (Judgment January 26)
There was nothing in the principles of cause of action estoppel or issue estoppel which restricted their application to a reasoned decision of an industrial tribunal; those principles applied equally when a case was dismissed formally by the court following its withdrawal by an applicant.
The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment when dismissing an appeal by Mrs Mary Barber against the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Mummery, Mr J. A. Sculler and Mr A. C. Byghon) following on October 30, 1995 an appeal by Staffordshire County Council from Mr J. G. Haslam at a Birmingham industrial tribunal on an interlocutory hearing.
Mr James Goudie, QC, for Mrs Barber; Mr T. Brendan Hegarty, QC and Miss Joanna Connolly for the council.
LORD JUSTICE NEILL said that Mrs Barber instituted the present proceedings against the county council seeking redundancy payments and a claim for compensation for unfair dismissal. The claims were based on the

termination of three contracts of part-time employment whereby Mrs Barber was formerly employed as a teacher.
The appeal was concerned with two of the contracts at Mansfield School (September 1, 1984 to August 31, 1992) and St Leonard's School (September 1, 1989 to August 31, 1992).
Following her dismissal from those schools, Mrs Barber was asked by her union that her hours of work at those schools could be aggregated and she presented a complaint to an industrial tribunal claiming redundancy payment.
However, when Mrs Barber's representative became aware of the House of Lords decision in *Barber v Staffordshire County Council v Lewis* ([1988] AC 323) holding that it was impermissible to aggregate the hours worked under separate concurrent contracts with the same employer, Mrs Barber withdrew her application.
Accordingly, the industrial tribunal dismissed her application pursuant to regulation 12(2)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Industrial Tribunals (Rules of Procedure) Regulations (SI 1983 No 16).
Following the decision by the House of Lords in *R v Secretary of State for Employment, Ex parte Equal Opportunities Commission* ([1995] AC 1) Mrs Barber presented

a further application on May 3, 1994. The council resisted the claim raising, inter alia, a plea of res judicata.
The industrial tribunal concluded that the proceedings were not subject to res judicata and held that while Mrs Barber could not pursue a claim under domestic law but that she could proceed in separate and distinct litigation under European law. The council appealed to the Employment Appeal Tribunal.
The arguments before the Employment Appeal Tribunal followed a different course from that before the industrial tribunal. Thus it was accepted on behalf of Mrs Barber that in the light of *Biggs v Somerset County Council* (The Times July 17, 1995; [1995] ICR 811) it was not possible to argue that the claims for unfair dismissal and redundancy could be brought as causes of action under EC law.
The Employment Appeal Tribunal concluded that issue estoppel principles of cause of action estoppel and issue estoppel applied to an application which had been withdrawn and that there were no exceptional circumstances which entitled Mrs Barber to continue with her application.
Article 119 of the EEC Treaty (Grand 5179) did not confer any right to a redundancy payment or

Only one right of appeal in each asylum application

November 30, 1995.
Mr Nicholas Blake, QC and Mr Duran Seddon for Onibio; Mr Neil Garmham for the secretary of state.
MR JUSTICE LATHAM said that an application for leave to enter the United Kingdom might be made on a number of different grounds. One of those grounds was a claim for asylum.
Such an application, on a proper construction of sections 3 and 13 of the Immigration Act 1971, was held in *R v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Secretary of State for the Home Department* ([1990] 1 WLR 1126) to be capable of being a separate application, if made subsequent to an application rejected on other grounds.
The effect of the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993 had been to provide a separate statutory scheme for applications based upon a claim for asylum.
There was nothing in the decision or reasoning of the Court of Appeal in *Ex parte Secretary of State for the Home Department* to suggest that such an application could itself be subdivided, in the

Misdirection on reasonable excuse defence

Regina v Berry
Before Lord Taylor of Gossforth, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Brooke and Mr Justice Forbes (Judgment January 23)
A man convicted of child abduction had his conviction quashed because the jury was misdirected about the effect on his defence of the construction of section 2(3) of the Child Abduction Act 1984 as amended by section 108 of, and

paragraph 38 in Schedule 12 to the Children Act 1989.
The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal of Thomas Clive Berry, aged 40, of Whitehill, Hampshire, against his conviction at Winchester Crown Court (Mr Justice Tuckey and a jury) on a charge that, contrary to section 2(1)(a) of the 1984 Act, he "without lawful authority or reasonable excuse took or detained... a child under

the age of 16 years so as to remove the child from the lawful control of the person having lawful control of the child..." for which he was sentenced to 12 months.
Section 2, as amended, provided: "(1) Subject to subsection (3) below, a person other than one mentioned in subsection (2) below commits an offence if, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, he takes or detains a child under the age of sixteen - (a) so as to remove him from the lawful control of any person having lawful control of the child."
The persons are... (b) where the father and mother of the child in question were not married to each other at the time of his birth, the mother; and (c) any other person, inter alia, a guardian and someone having control of the child."
"(3) In proceedings against any person for an offence under this section, it shall be a defence for that person to prove - (a) where the father and mother of the child in question were not married to each other at the time of his birth... (b) that, at the time of the alleged offence, he believed on reasonable grounds, that he was the child's father."

reasonable excuse. Unfortunately, because of the way in which section 2 was construed and the way in which the defence was relating to its provisions, the jury was steered away from the correct issues and the correct burden of proof.
The trial judge correctly identified that special circumstances would make it impossible for the appellant to say that he was the father of the child and Parliament had dealt specifically with that.
However, they had to consider the question of lawful authority and he gave them a correct direction that the prosecution had to prove that the appellant was not the father of the child.
In their Lordships' judgment, by telling the jury to forget about reasonable excuse because it was covered by section 2(3), the judge fell into error. He went on to give the jury full directions about the statutory defence under section 2(3), which were inapplicable to the present case.
The jury clearly had difficulty with the inter-related questions of reasonable excuse to the appellant's belief. They had retired from 11.20am and had been given a majority decision at 2.45pm and returned at 3.08pm to say that they were having difficulty over reasonable excuse and how to interpret it.
They asked the judge to confirm whether their judgment was to be based as if the appellant had reasonable excuse for his actions or if the actions taken were based on the jury's opinion of acceptability.
The judge answered by repeating that they could forget about reasonable excuse for present purposes because the appellant was saying that he was the father of the child and Parliament had dealt specifically with that in section 2(3) and for the purpose of establishing the ingredients of the charge, the jury were not concerned with reasonable excuse at all.
In answering that question in that way the judge, in their Lordships' judgment, had misdirected the jury.
Mr Butt submitted that the verdict was safe. However, their Lordships had concluded that, where the fundamental directions on law were in error, as in the present case, those were the issues to be considered. The verdict could not be considered as safe. It was quashed and the appeal was allowed.
His Lordship added that, having regard to the evidence, the present would have been a case for a retrial but, since the appellant had served half of his 12-month sentence, their Lordships did not consider that a retrial should be ordered.
Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Eastleigh.

THE TIMES DILLONS LECTURE

Richard Leakey and the Sixth Extinction

THE FIVE mass extinctions of species on the planet were all natural disasters. Speaking at a Times/Dillons lecture on Monday, February 12, chaired by Richard Leakey, the Kenyan politician and renowned palaeoanthropologist and conservationist, will warn us that we are heading for a sixth.

Our capacity to exploit the world's resources beyond the point of natural renewal is leading us to the verge of a man-made catastrophe, he says. *Homo sapiens* could destroy entire species and trigger the sixth extinction.

The lecture marks the publication of Dr Leakey's new book (with Roger Lewin), *The Sixth Extinction: Biodiversity and Its Survival* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £18.99), and will be held at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1E 6EQ, starting at 7.30pm. Tickets at £10 (£7.50 concessions), which includes £3 off the price of Dr Leakey's book, are available by phoning 0171-915 6613, by faxing the coupon below on 0171-580 7680, or by sending the coupon with your remittance to: Dillons, 82 Gower Street, London WC1E 6EQ, where tickets can also be purchased.

Please send me... tickets at £10 each (concessions £7.50) for the Richard Leakey Lecture at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1E 6EQ on Monday, February 12.

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THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the defence was that the appellant honestly but mistakenly believed that he was the child's father.
In construing the difficult provisions of section 2 the significance of the phrase "the child in question" was not appreciated by any of those concerned in the trial. In the result the judge directed the jury to consider whether the defence back to "a child" in subsection (1), that is, the child which had been taken or detained.
Accordingly subsection (3) simply did not apply in the present case. The facts raised by the appellant fell to be considered under section 2(1) by reference to the phrases "lawful authority or reasonable excuse".
It had been common ground that the offence existed in taking or detaining a child under 16 and that the burden of proving that the taking or detaining without lawful authority or reasonable excuse rested on the prosecution.
Also it was common ground that, on the general principle that, if the facts as the appellant believed them to be would have afforded him lawful authority or reasonable excuse, the prosecution would have failed to prove the offence. Thus, if the appellant honestly and mistakenly believed the child was his daughter it would have been open to the jury to conclude that that constituted a

THE TIMES PRESENTS

Valentine's Day

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

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Tell someone you love them in 12 words or more...

Once again, The Times offers the most romantic environment for your Valentine's Day messages. Through our exclusive arrangement with Aramis, we can send on your behalf a 30ml bottle of *Tuscany Per Donna Eau de Parfum* for the ladies, or *Tuscany Per Uomo Eau de Toilette* for the gentlemen, together with a card which reads: "Look for your message in The Times on Valentine's Day." Furthermore, the most original Valentine message published will win a weekend break at Riber Hall, Derbyshire (above), voted one of Britain's most romantic hotels. There will also be a runner-up prize of a case of champagne.*

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really pays
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RESULTS AND STATISTICS

TODAY

Interims: Courtyard Leisure, Filtronic Comtek, Haynes Publishing, Joseph Hoyle & Son, TR Smaller Cos Inv Tst. Final: Bullough, Eurocamp, Rhône-Poulenc Rorer, SGS-Thomson, St Andrews Trust, Soundtracs, Trencherwood, USDC Inv Tst.

TOMORROW

Interims: Adacene Group, Birkdale Group, Edinburgh Smaller Cos, Games Workshop Group, Kay's Food Group, Property Trust, Wyko Group. Final: Lorian Group, Northern Rock BS, Harty Ramsden's.

WEDNESDAY

Interims: Anglo United, Asia Healthcare, Beales Hunter, Bucknall Group, Cavaghan & Gray, J&J Dyson, Eurodis Electron, Hiding Estate, High Income Trust, Illegworth Morris, Peel Holdings, Regent Corp, Zetters Group. Final: Allied Textile Companies, Fyffes, Porvair. Economic statistics: Minutes of the (December 13) monthly meeting of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Governor of the Bank of England, gilt auction (£3 billion Treasury 8 per cent 2000), UK council of mortgage lenders survey.

THURSDAY

Interims: Peter Black Holdings, Misy, Select Industries, TR City of London, Wholesale Findings. Final: Gartmore British Income & Growth, Hotspur Investments. Economic statistics: Purchasing managers' survey (January), balance of visible trade (November).

FRIDAY

Final: Malvern UK Index, Mithras Inv Tst, Motor World Group.

SUNDAY TIPS

The Sunday Times: Buy Allied Textiles, BET, Bemrose, Sell United Biscuits, Hold Standard Chartered. The Sunday Telegraph: Buy RJR, Chiroscience, Aromascan. The Mail on Sunday: Buy Bensons Crisps, Westmont Energy, Caledonian Media Group, Sell Firecrest.

COMPANIES

PHILIP PANGALOS

Hanson steps into the limelight

LORD HANSON will take centre stage on Wednesday when he chairs the annual meeting of his Anglo-American industrial conglomerate, becoming the focus of attention in an otherwise quiet week for companies reporting.

Hanson will be watched for any comments it makes on the health of the economy on both sides of the Atlantic. The group's interests span batteries to building materials in Britain, while its American operations include Quantum, its US chemicals arm, where recovery prospects for polyethylene prices look brighter after recent rises by Dow Chemical.

Analysts also await news on progress at Eastern Electricity, the electricity distribution company acquired for £2.5 billion last year, and Hanson's business disposal programme as it attempts to cut debts and reduce gearing.

Further disposals are awaited after Hanson said last month that it planned to raise £1.5 billion in the US by selling Cavenham Forest Industries and floating off a majority stake in Suburban Propane.

MISYS: Thursday's interim results from the computer software supplier will be among the week's biggest. Misy is expected to show a jump in first-half profits, although the advance will be largely down to a full six-month contribution from ACT, bought last year for £212 million.

Attention will focus on Misy's progress in integrating ACT, although some analysts are critical that the group's management has failed to adopt FR57 accounting standards. Misy should benefit from selling new computer systems to banks, especially in developing markets.

There are also healthy prospects for benefits from ACT's expertise in derivatives and global risk management. The group's insurance division, which has a dominant market share in products for insurance brokers and intermediaries, should also do well in a fast-growing sector.

Interim pre-tax profits are expected to advance to £22.6 million, compared with £11.2 million last time, according to Paul Morland, of NatWest Securities.

Market forecasts range from £20 million to £24 million. A dividend of 4p (3.45p) is predicted.

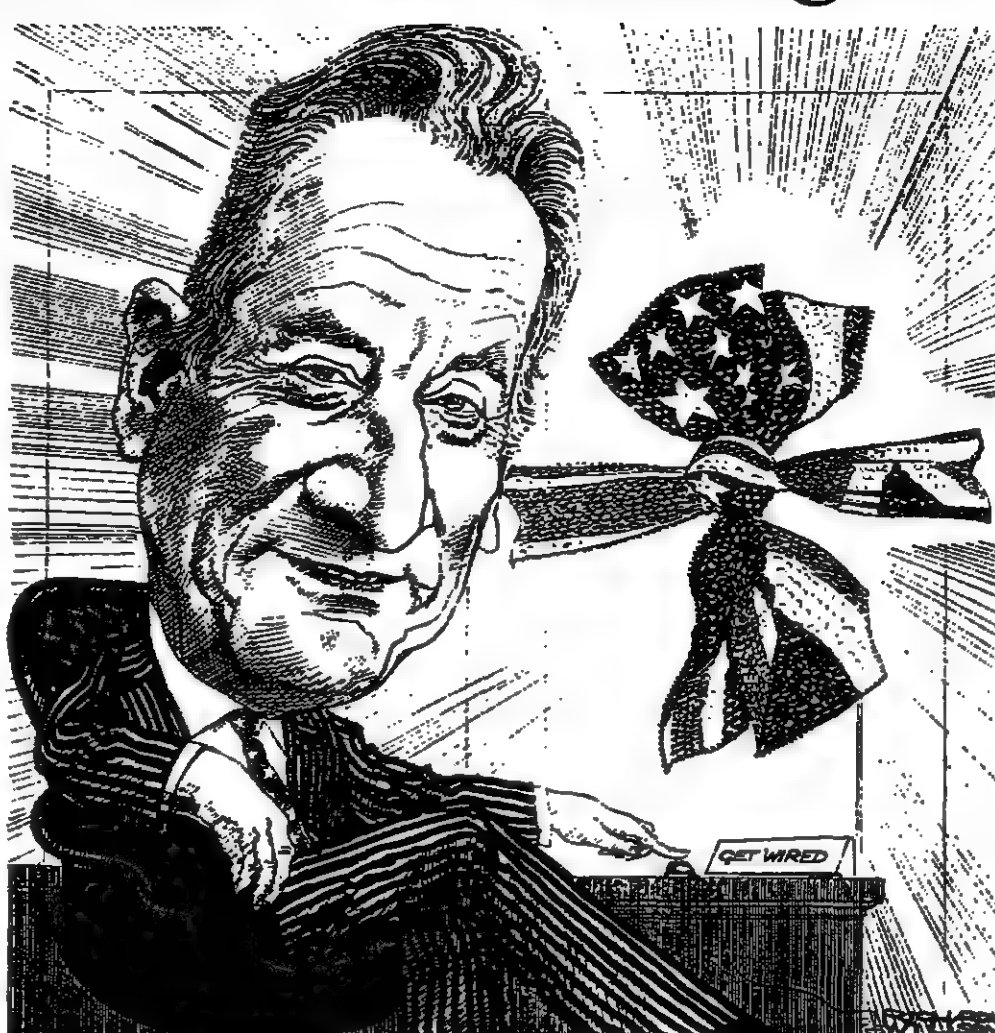
ALLIED TEXTILE COMPANIES: A combination of organic growth and acquisitions should help the Yorkshire textiles company, which makes products from nylon to carpets, turn in resilient full-year results when it reports on Wednesday, in spite of the harsh conditions gripping the UK textiles market.

The company is regarded as a well run business and although the UK carpet operation is likely to show the effects of a depressed housing market, Allied's exposure to continental markets, ranging from carpet-making in Belgium to weaving in France, should reap rewards, as should a solid performance from acquisitions in Canada and America.

Attention will focus on current trading and prospects as the group's diverse span of textile activities will provide a good indication of how the sector is faring. Julia Blake, of BZW, expects final pre-tax profits to climb to £18.6 million, against £17 million last time. A dividend of 7.2p (6.75p) is predicted.

GAMES WORKSHOP: The fantasy wargames specialist will unveil timely interim results tomorrow in a week when the Toy Fair starts at London's Olympia. The company, which has more than 95 retail outlets, mostly in the UK, but also in France, Spain, North America and Australia, should escape the competitive conditions that have hit other retailers. The key reason behind consistent sales growth is that demand for the type of products sold by Games Workshop tends to come from those who have a hobby in this field. Furthermore, with no direct competitors and a vertically integrated operation in most of its territories, Games Workshop has more control over pricing, volumes and costs.

Merrill Lynch recently successfully placed nearly 10 per cent of the company at 267p, compared with a present level of more than £3. The shares have been buoyed by speculative interest in the wake of Mattel's \$5.2 billion



Analysts await news from Lord Hanson on the drive to cut debts and reduce gearing

hostile offer for Hasbro, its fellow American toy group.

Tim Steer, of Merrill Lynch, has pencilled in interim pre-tax profits of at least £2.9 million, up from £2.47 million last time, with the dividend likely to be up on last time's payout of 1.5p.

BULLOUGH: The engineering and office products group is expected to suffer a setback in its annual results, due out today. UBS is looking for final pre-tax profits to fall to £16.5 million, from £17.5 million last time, with a dividend of 6.8p (11.6p) predicted.

The key will be how hard Bullough's French office furniture business has been struggling. UK office equipment, refrigeration and heating activity should show resilience.

WYKO: The ball bearings to transmission components distributor is set to report interim results tomorrow and will be hoping for better foreign earnings against the background of a more stable pound against the mark. Analysts are looking for some improvement from last time's £700,000, although they await

what Richard Johnson, the recently appointed chief executive, has to say. Williams de Broe expects Wyko to turn in first-half pre-tax profits of £1.75 million.

BEALE: Today will bring the first annual results from the department store group that was floated last March. The Bourne-mouth retailer made profits of £2.9 million in the year to October 1994, on turnover of £43 million, when it was still private. Beeson Gregory expects pre-tax profits to hit £3.1 million, with a dividend of 6.6p anticipated.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Rate watch on US and Germany

The major focus of the financial markets this week will be the United States. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), which meets tomorrow and Wednesday, is likely to discuss whether US interest rates will be lowered again.

Recent statistics have tended to suggest that the economy has been weakening a little. Consumer confidence dropped in December after a deceleration of consumer credit growth in November.

Coinciding with the FOMC meeting are US retail sales figures for December, which will be watched for more concrete evidence that growth is once again losing steam.

The case for a further US rate cut is by no means clear cut and all US data is of intense interest to the markets. Also due to be published this week are figures for producer prices on Wednesday, consumer prices on Thursday and employment on Friday.

The Bundesbank's policy-making council also meets on Thursday, but a cut in official German rates is not expected at this stage.

Senior Bundesbank officials have made it clear that any easing of policy will be done through the repurchase rate, which has been cut quite aggressively recently, and that any further cuts in official rates will depend on trends in M3 money supply.

Key German statistics are also due this week, including industrial production for December, which will give further clues as to the extent of the German slowdown.

In Britain, there is little data of interest except for the January report from purchasing managers, the first available snapshot of economic activity in the month, is published on Thursday.

Also due on Thursday are global visible trade figures for November, as well as final money data, including consumer credit, for December.

The other focus of the week will be the Wednesday publication of the minutes of the monthly monetary meeting on December 13, which was followed by a quarter-point cut in base rates. Given the concrete result of that meeting, the minutes will not be nearly as interesting to the market as those of January's meeting, which also resulted in a quarter-point cut.

Given the Bank of England's subsequent silence on the issue of the rate cut, the markets are eager to see the balance of arguments.

JANET BUSH

COLLECT THREE TOKENS AND ENJOY SHORT BREAKS IN EUROPE WITH THE TIMES

European breaks from just £29

With The Times you can take some spectacular breaks in Europe, via Le Shuttle, at prices from as little as £29 per person, arranged exclusively for our readers by EuroDrive, the continental motoring specialists.

Our money-saving packages, available between February 1 and March 31, 1996, offer 175 hotels in 12 European countries all carefully selected by EuroDrive. For example, you and three friends could nip across the Channel to Amiens, a leisurely drive from Calais, to see the magnificent gothic cathedral, Les Hortillonnages - a maze of floating market gardens, the archaeological park of Samarra or the Marquenterre nature reserve and stay in three-star comfort for only £29 per person.

Today and tomorrow we will feature 130 hotels in France including 40 hotels in the Paris area. A list of other major cities in Europe appeared on Saturday.

The comprehensive key with our European hotel listing gives you the per person prices which include the cost of the return chan-

nel crossing and one night's accommodation. The first price listed is the per person cost based on a car and four people travelling together; the second the per person price for a car and two people, and the third price is the cost per person for an extra night's stay.

In many hotels you will get the sort of luxury to which it is so easy to become accustomed. In others you get the basics allowing you to save your money for spending on other things. It's up to you. And for readers who prefer to fly, we have negotiated special flight offers through Hamilton Travel with a guarantee that, if you find the identical flight for less within 24 hours of purchase, they will match the lower fare or give you a full refund. A list of flight destinations and fares appears below.

To take advantage of this offer collect three different tokens from The Times this week. Full details of how to book your short breaks and/or the flight option, if required, will appear later this week with a booking form.

Destination	Lowest Published Fare	Hamilton Travel Fare From
Amsterdam	£128	£68
Brussels	£69	£66
Budapest	£299	£154
Copenhagen	£160	£129
Frankfurt	£212	£108
Geneva	£261	£149
Lisbon	£114	£94
Lyons	£204	£173
Milan	£208	£138
Munich	£272	£108
Nice	£292	£133
Paris	£69	£57
Prague	£330	£143
Rome	£239	£110
Vienna	£275	£142
Zurich	£261	£117

Terms and Conditions
1. Fares shown are per person and compared with published fares correct at the time of going to press. Subject to availability at the time of booking and are exclusive of airport taxes.
2. Reservations and cancellations should be made directly with Hamilton Travel Ltd. Details will appear the week.
3. Full payment is required immediately on confirming your reservation. Only when payment is received will the hotel be issued and the fare guaranteed.
4. Amendments to confirmed reservations are

subject to airline rules and regulations applicable to the fare type booked. Please ask for further details before confirming your reservation.
5. Cancellation charges are as follows: before 14 days - £50 per person; after 14 days - £100 per person.
6. All cheques should be made payable to Hamilton Travel Ltd. You may also pay by credit major credit and debit cards. Credit cards are subject to a 1.5% booking fee.
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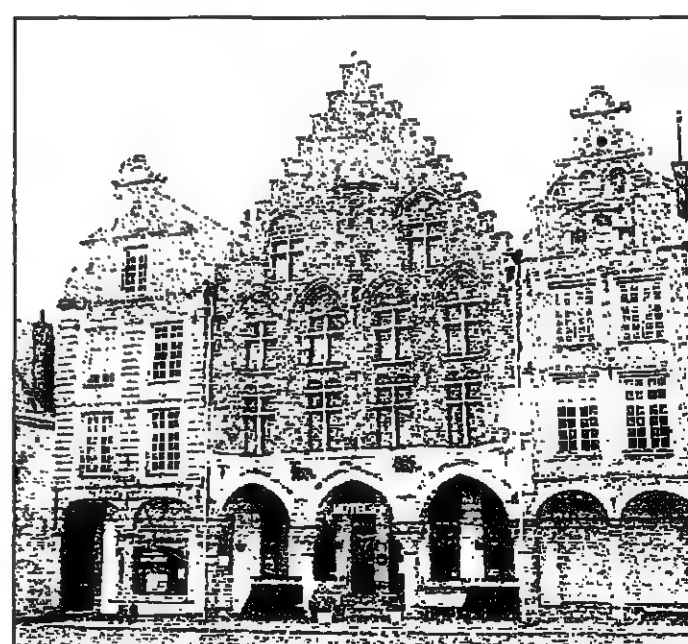
FRANCE
ABBEVILLE
Ibis 2* Just outside centre, on the road to Amiens. Rest. RO £29 £39 £15.
AMIENS
Novotel 3* Ideal location for visiting Gothic cathedral, and floating market gardens. RO £29 £39 £20 EB.
Grand Hôtel de l'Université 4* Traditional, individually furnished bedrooms. RO £49 £59 £22.

Chartreuse du Val St Esprit, a former monastery in Gossay
Finotel 2* Good position for sightseeing RO £29 £49 £18.
ARRAS
Ibis 2* Short walk from Town Hall and Belfry, modern, but blends with local architecture of magnificent square and tall, gabled houses. RO £29 £39 £15 EBC.
Hôtel des Trois Luppars 2* Charming house, dating back to 19th century. RO £29 £39 £20.
BAYLEUX
Novotel 3* Five minute walk town centre, landscaped gardens, rest, bar, parking. RO £29 £39 £20.
Campanile 2* Motel-style, grill-restaurant, run by a husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
BEAUVAS
Campanile 2* Outskirts, motel-style, grill-rest, run by husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
BOLLEZELLE
Hostellerie St Louis 3* Renovated country manor, rest, specialising in local poultry, fish. RO £29 £49 £22.
BOULOGNE
Hotel Pâtesherie 2* Family-run, on one of main shopping streets. RO £29 £39 £15.
CAEN
Ibis Centre 3* Facing St Pierre yacht harbour, rest, piano bar, carpark (payable). RO £29 £39 £20.
Ibis Hérouville 2* Tranquil, drive from Caen Outskirts car ferry terminal. RO £29 £39 £15.

Novotel 3* North of city centre, rest, garden. RO £29 £49 £26 EB.
Carapelle Hérouville 2* Outskirts, motel-style, grill-rest, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 FR EB Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
Interhotel le Savoy 2* Traditional two-star, central. RO £29 £39 £15.
IGALAS
Holiday Inn Garden Court 3* Overlooking port. BB £59 £69 £42.
Ibis 2* Five minute ferry and town centre. RO £29 £39 £15.
Finotel 2* Central, lounge-breakfast bar. RO £29 £39 £15.
Hotel Copthorne 3* In woodland, recently built, 3 mins Eurotunnel terminal, rest, cuisine. RO £29 £49 £24.
Georges V 3* Family-run, central, 2 good rest, regional dishes. RO £29 £49 £28.
DANVILLE
Campanile 2* Outskirts, motel-style, grill-rest, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
Château de la Motte Fénelon 3* Historic, richly decorated salons, large park. RO £29 £49 £21.
CHATELAIN (in Deneval)
Hotel Chateaufort 2* Recently built, shuttle bus (payable) to theme park, rest, bar, fitness. RO £29 £39 £20.

CHEVIGNY
Campanile 2* Outskirts, modern, comfortable, grill-rest, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
COLMAR
Novotel 3* Lies at the foot of Vosges mountains, near Route des Vins, rest, bar. RO £29 £39 £20.
COMPIEGNE
Campanile 2* Outskirts, motel-style, grill-rest, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 FR EB Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
DEAUVILLE
Ibis 2* Marina, close casino, beach, racecourse, rest, bar, garage. RO £29 £39 £15.
Campanile 2* Outskirts, motel-style, grill-rest, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 FR EB Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
DIEMPE
Ibis 2* Outskirts, five-minute drive centre, rest, bar. RO £29 £39 £15.
Hotel Windsor 2* Seaside, rest panoramic Channel views, regional specialties. RO £29 £49 £20.
DIJON
Ibis 2* Outskirts, near Auchan supermarket. RO £29 £39 £15 EBC.
EPERNAY
Campanile 2* North, motel-style grill-rest, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 FR EB Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
Ibis 2* Central Eprenay, 1000m of champagne cellars, hotel can organise visits with tastings. RO £29 £39 £15.
La Bréqueville 4* Luxurious, elegant gastronomic rest, indoor pool, sauna. RO £59 £69 £40.
ENFLEUX
Interhotel de l'Orme 3* Euro Valley, near

from Paris, traditional, prime position for discovering Normandy. RO £29 £39 £20.
GOSNAY
Chartreuse du Val St Esprit 4* Former monastery, quiet parklands, sumptuous chateau atmosphere. BB £59 £69 £44.
ILE DE FRANCE
Novotel Château de Maffrais 3* Parkland, 25km north of Paris, elegant bar, rest, tennis, archery, fitness room, horse-riding. RO £29 £39 £20.
LAON
Campanile 3* Motel-style, grill-rest, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 FR EBC Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
Finotel 2* Medieval town perched on a hill-top, rest. RO £29 £39 £18.
LE TOUQUET
Hotel Red Fox 2* Central, comfortable, breakfast-room, lounge. RO £29 £39 £15.
La Pinede 4* Edge of a forest, stroll to La Tourette's shops, modern, indoor pool, jacuzzi, gastronomic rest. RO £49 £59 £30.
LE WAST
Château des Tourelles 2* Near Boulogne, reputation for friendly welcome and gastronomic restaurant. RO £29 £49 £22.
LILLE
Ibis Hôtel de Ville 2* Close TGV and Eurostar stations. RO £29 £49 £19.
Novotel Centre 3* Near the Grand Place, rest, bar. RO £29 £49 £18.
Soiflet Metropole 4* Outskirts, comfortable, modern, elegant piano bar, rest. RO £29 £49 £26.
CLARINE 2* Outskirts, recently renovated, rest regional specialties, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 Mon-Thur supplement E5.
Le Grand Hôtel Bellevue 3* Elegant, 18th century, main square, vicarage piano bar, elegant lounge. RO £29 £39 £28.
Comfort Inn 2* In Villeneuve d'Ascq, about 15 mins Lille, rest, modern. RO £29 £39 £17.
Hôtel Alliance 4* A converted 19th century, the former cloisters remain rest, piano bar. RO £29 £49 £26.
Finotel 3* Close to the Grande Place, ideal for



The Hotel des Trois Luppars, Arras, which dates back to the 15th century

sightseeing, shopping, rest. RO £29 £39 £20.
LILLE SUO
Campanile Lille Sud 2* Motel-style, grill-rest, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 FR EB Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
CLARINE 2* Outskirts, modern, rest, regional specialties, husband and wife team. RO £29 £39 £20 Mon-Thur supplement E5pp.
MONTE CARLO
Riviera Grand Beach Plaza 4* Overlooking the Med. minutes from Casino, only hotel in Monte Carlo with private beach, two rest. BB £59 £109 £95 Min 2 nights; one a la carte evening meal and entrance to casino included.
MONTECARLO
Interhotel La Pèlerine 2* Basic, traditional, two-star. RO £29 £39 £15.
NICE
Novotel Centre 3* Near Palais des Expositions, ten-minute taxi ride from airport. RO £29 £49 £26.
Holiday Inn 3* Close seafront, rest, cable TV. RO £29 £39 £24.
Le Meridien Ruhl 4* All rooms overlook Med, rest, piano bar, health club. RO £59 £69 £48.
NR ST OMER
Château Tilques 4* In extensive grounds, atmospheric 19th century chateau, rest. RO £49 £59 £20.

THE TIMES
EUROPEAN
SHORT
BREAKS
TOKEN 2

EB = extra bed available
FR = family room
2 + 2 = bedrooms available for 2 adults and 2 children under 16
RO = room only
BB = bed and breakfast
EBC = extra child's bed available
pp = per person



Cloistered comfort from £39 at The Hotel Alliance in Lille

By MARTIN BARROW

Listing plan by Data Sciences

Rescue cost

Export plea

Ernesto Zedillo, the President of Mexico, will today tell the CBI in London that his country offers good opportunities for trade in spite of a fall in exports to Mexico from £323 million to £225 million in the first ten months of 1995.

Stephen Bourne, a partner at Pannell Kerr Forster, said: "SMEs are facing difficult trading conditions. Export markets, which helped many SMEs out of the last recession, are now barely growing. However, the survey does show SMEs are less pessimistic than larger companies and are more likely to take on new staff."

The institute says spending will be lifting the downward trend in interest rates, tax cuts and one-off boosts to expenditure from building society demutualisation, the unfreezing of Tassas and electricity price rebates.



Outside, it is freezing, but, indoors, thoughts turn to summer as staff of Boots Contract Manufacturing begin work on the production of one million litres of sun cream at its factory at Airdrie, near Glasgow. Last year's sweltering summer helped to lift sales of sun creams by 16 per cent at Boots The Chemist, in spite of aggressive price competition

Dispute brewing over KPMG pay

By ROBERT BRUCE

Observers estimate that junior partners in London earn between £250,000 and £350,000, while those with eight to ten years' partnership earn £250,000 to £300,000. KPMG differs from other partnerships in that it also has a general audit business to curb the risk of partnership-threatening litigation. It also sees the move as commercially attractive in promoting its openness. Of the other accountancy firms, only Ernst & Young has said it will produce full figures this year.

Fewer homes repossessed

BY OUR BUSINESS STAFF

An upturn in the housing market is seen as a key ingredient of the "feel-good" factor.

Repossession increased for the first time in four years in the first half of 1995 as house prices dropped and lenders ran out of patience with indebted borrowers.

Mortgage chiefs expected the situation to worsen because of October's cut in income support for home-

ever, they are hoping that as the housing market recovers, they could get the figures back on a firm downward trend.

The consensus among mortgage lenders is that home sales will rise about 10 per cent in 1996 and prices by between 2 per cent and 3 per cent, although a survey published last week by *Roof Briefing* revealed that the public remained sceptical about any improvement.

Shortlist chosen for PLC Awards

**Coopers
& Lybrand**

PLC AWARDS

The judges will now conduct a more detailed inquiry into the companies that are

The PLC Awards, now celebrating their tenth year, will be presented at a ceremony at London's Grosvenor House Hotel in Park Lane on March 14. The winners will be selected in the categories of

There will also be a special individual prize, the PLC Achievement Award, in recognition of a City professional who has made an outstanding contribution to companies listed on the stock market.

Therefore, little of the risk premium that one might expect to be associated with a Labour poll victory is built into the market. When the situation does become more immediate, the risk premium will increase and invest-

STEPHEN SCOTT
Kleinwort Benson

STEPHEN SCOTT
Kleinwort Benson

Good week for pharmaceutical groups

By PHILIP P. SARGENT

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT MARKET

The group received a further boost after a huy recommendation from Yamaichi, with talk that the Japanese securities group is suggesting that a price of £5 a share is not too adventurous in the medium

Jasmin, the electronic systems designer, rose after accompanying increased interim profits with news of a record order book and a £5 million contract for passenger informa-

Firecrest, which recently landed Internet deals with DigiPhone and Energis, launched its Global Online Directory, an index that offers users of the Internet global

Self Sealing Systems, which owns patents on processes that seal balloons without tying a knot, should see a small premium when it starts trading today through a placing at 54p a share, capitalising it at £315 million.

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 35

RAILHACHE

PIGSNEY (c) Believe it or not, this is an ancient term of endearment to be used when addressing a girl. Etymology from the Saxon word for a gel. Try it out on your latest innamorata. She may well be charmed and delighted. Or not, depending on her girl. "Come to my arms, my delicious little pigney. . ."

TRAUMATISM

(b) A wonder-worker, Superman, magician or other con-man. From the Greek for "wonder-worker". This was a term applied by the Roman Catholic Church to its dodgier saints (though all are dodgy), such as Gregory, Bishop of Neo-Caesarea, and St Bernard, who was styled grandly as Thaumaturgus of the Western World, to frighten the collection out of old ladies of both sexes. Hence the term came to describe any conjurer or television benjurer of the simple and gullible.

INTESTACY

SOLUTION TO WINNING CHESS MOVE
1 Rb6! gxf6 1... Rb6 2 Qd5+ and the rook at a8 goes: 2 Qe3+ Kf7: 3 Qe7+ Ke6 4 Qe7+ Ke5 5 g4+ winning the black queen.

TOLUENE

RATES	
Bank	Bank

	Byrs	Sell
Australia S ...	2.13	1.97
Austria Sch ...	16.73	15.29
Belgium Fr ...	49.15	44.85
Canada S ...	2.161	2.021
Denmark Kr ...	0.752	0.699
Denmark K ...	9.30	8.50
Finland Mk ...	7.17	6.82
France Fr ...	8.14	7.49
Germany D ...	2.40	2.19
Germany D ...	263.00	367.00
Hong Kong ...	12.29	11.29
Ireland P ...	1.002	0.904
Israel Shk ...	5.120	4.680
Italy Lire ...	2532.00	2377.00
Japan Yen ...	174.00	150.90
Japan Yen ...	0.589	0.539
Netherlands Gld	2.666	2.436
New Zealand ...	2.915	2.615
Norway Kr ...	10.43	9.63
Portugal Esc ...	264.50	226.00
S. Africa P ...	1.97	1.82
Spain P ...	197.50	184.50
Sweden Kr ...	11.12	10.30
Switzerland ...	1.94	1.76
Turkey Lira ...	* ref.	88805.0

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar
1.5028 (-0.0077)
German mark
2.2414 (+0.0063)
Exchange index
83.1 (+0.3)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share
2766.3 (+4.2)
FT-SE 100
3734.7 (-13.7)
New York Dow Jones
5271.75 (+87.07)
Tokyo Nikkei Avg
20663.84 (+298.08)

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT MARKET						
Mkt cap (millions)	Company	Price (cents)	Wtdy % chg	Ytd %	P/E	
15.62	ALCOA Corp	109	- 3	5.2	12.0	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	33				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	125		3.6	10.4	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	137	- 1			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	20				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	4.0		5.5	12.3	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	899		3.9		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	109	- 3			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	73				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	58	- 2			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	5				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	18				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	40				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	70				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	50				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	210	+ 5	2.5	31.0	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	118				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	110				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	195	- 5	2.4	9.6	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	75				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	61				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	68	+ 1	5.5	3.7	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	43		3.5		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	19	+ 1			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	6750				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	6750				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	105	- 2	2.8	14.3	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	68	+ 6			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	31				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	510				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	40		2.5	17.1	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	51	+ 1	2.0	12.6	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	70		9.5		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	102				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	5	- 1			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	175	- 1	4.2		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	66		5.5	9.4	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	1110	- 5	1.4		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	11			54.2	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	76	- 3			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	172				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	340				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	115	- 1			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	180	- 3		78.2	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	258	- 5	0.5		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	115		13.5		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	160	+ 9	1.6	20.6	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	93		3.0	5.0	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	34		7.7		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	17				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	145	- 2		13.1	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	38	- 5	0.2		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	125				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	109				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	86				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	503				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	101	+ 10			
15.62	Alcoa Indus	200	+ 5	2.8	20.5	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	115				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	140	- 2	3.6		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	235		0.8		
15.62	Alcoa Indus	2750		12.2	14.3	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	280	- 2	6.9	27.4	
15.62	Alcoa Indus	22				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	2				
15.62	Alcoa Indus	209				

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

McNally makes a clean sweep

THE head of Compaq Computers in the UK, which this week announced record sales of £646 million, let slip that he once worked as a road sweeper on Tyneside. Joe McNally, 49, a Compaq vice-president, wielded a broom for a year after being sacked by his father from Miles Druce, the family steel firm in Gateshead. "I really enjoyed sweeping the streets, it was your own boss in a peculiar sort of way, but I think doing that made me more determined to succeed," he said. "Dad sacked me after a row. We didn't really get on that well at work. I was in telephone sales and he was under pressure to make sure I was successful because people thought the only reason I was there was because I was the boss's son. When he sacked me, the only job I could get was sweeping." McNally junior eventually landed a job as a computer programmer and after a successful career with Honeywell he was headhunted in 1984 by Compaq, the American company for its launch into the British market.

Invest-a-fon

IF Northern Ireland's success in attracting investment suddenly slips, blame BT. Would-be investors trying to ring Northern Ireland's Industrial Development Board and relying on BT's new Ulster telephone directory — 70,000 copies have just been distributed at a cost of £1.5 million — find themselves talking to a Belfast taxi firm. However, Fom-a-Cab is not letting the Province down. "We're a highly skilled and motivated workforce. West Belfast — no problem. Americans are always very welcome," the cab firm told a genuinely Canadian-accented Belfast Telegraph reporter who rang, posing as a New York businesswoman.

Golden words

STRETCH limousines and tight security will be the order of the day in Whitehall on February 9. George Bush, the former US President, and Brian Mulroney, the former Canadian Prime Minister, are coming to town. Bush, honorary senior adviser to the international advisory board of Barrick, the North American goldmining group, is speaker at a Barrick luncheon. It will be the first time the board has met in London.

Chairman licked

RETIRING chairmen usually recount only flattering remarks when looking back. Not Jim Shippam, who, after 35 years, is leaving Shippam, the family paste, spreads and Mexican food company based in Chichester, founded 210 years ago and now part of GrandMet. His most treasured customer complaint, levelled against a tongue spread, is: "Your product has done nothing for the state of my tongue and has clogged up my toothbrush." Oh well, you can't please them all.

COLIN CAMPBELL

Societies guard against pre-float bids

By PATRICIA TEHAN
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE Woolwich and Alliance & Leicester Building Societies are putting defensive strategies in place to guard against hostile takeovers before they are able to convert to bank status.

The Woolwich has already announced plans to seek a £3 billion stock market listing and Alliance & Leicester is widely expected next month to unveil plans for a £2.5 billion flotation.

However, analysts say that by announcing such plans, the societies are effectively putting themselves into play for a hostile bidder until their floatations are completed.

An adviser to one of them said the societies both knew who the likely predators were and had "built up ammunition against them". After flotation, the two will be legally protected from predators by rules that prevent any single shareholder from building up a stake of more than 15 per cent.

Speaking after the Woolwich announced its plans, Peter Robinson, its chief executive, said: "I accept that the period between announcement and flotation will stimulate interest in the Woolwich from companies that wish to establish partnership or wish to absorb us into their business along the lines of the Cheltenham & Gloucester/Lloyds Bank template."

Mr Robinson added, however, that the society wished to remain independent and had no need to transfer control of its customers, staff or 150-year-old franchise to a third party. Neither society could easily use US-

style "poison pill" tactics, because to frustrate a bidder offering value to members would, according to one observer, be seen as too risky "for legal, cosmetic and practical reasons".

However, he added that a more sensible approach was to present a convincing case that the society was following a credible strategy and that the conversion to bank status and flotation was the best way of delivering value to members in the short term and to shareholders in the longer term.

£100m deal to control several well-known publishing names

Virgin lines up Reed books

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM

THE Virgin Group expects to sign a deal to buy Reed Consumer Books from Reed-Elsevier, its Anglo-Dutch parent, for about £100 million within the next fortnight, a source close to the deal said yesterday.

It will give Virgin control of Hamlyn, Heinemann, Methuen and Secker & Warburg, publishing rights to children's favourites such as *Winnie the Pooh* and *Thomas the Tank Engine*, and a roster of best-selling authors including Peter Ackroyd, William Boyd, Roddy Doyle and David Lodge.

Virgin, which will fund the entire purchase itself, has beaten off bids by venture capital groups believed to include Apax and Electra. The source denied reports that Virgin was now looking for venture capital backers, saying the agreed price "is well within its own financial resources". Apax is Virgin's partner in Virgin Radio and Electra helped it with the failed bid for Channel 5.

Frank Pearl and Raymond Chambers, the American businessmen now backing the Duchess of York, are also understood to have shown an interest in the Reed unit. Reports that Carlton Communications was making a bid were denied last week by the company.

CSFB, Virgin's adviser, which also helped on the purchase of the MGM cinema chain, is now carrying out due diligence and all being well, a deal should be signed in mid-February. CSFB was unavailable for comment over the weekend.

Goldman Sachs, which is acting on Reed-Elsevier's behalf, received four or five bids last Tuesday. The Virgin bid, led by Robert Devereux, brother-in-law of Richard Branson, Virgin's chairman, and head of its entertainment business, was preferred because of price and ability to close the deal quickly, the source said. He added: "Virgin sees it as a tremendous opportunity to expand its publishing activities, taking over something that has not been managed as well as it could have been."

Reed Consumer Books was put up for auction last summer and Reed-Elsevier, which is quitting all consumer publishing in favour of professional publishing, initially hoped to raise up to £250 million. Those hopes faded as the major publishing houses backed off, discouraged by the company's flagging sales and a general malaise in the publishing industry brought on by the collapse of the net book agreement.

Reed-Elsevier raised £740 million with the sale of five newspaper and magazine publishing subsidiaries in November. Consumer Books is the last unit it wants to sell.

Virgin expanded its music book publishing arm, set up in 1980, when it bought W H Allen, the troubled publisher. In 1989, Virgin Books made a profit of about £1.5 million last year on sales of £15 million. It now has a growing biography and sports list.



Thomas the Tank Engine, a popular children's character, likely to join Virgin's stable

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RICS expects demand for shops to rise

By MARTIN BARROW

RETAIL property is set to benefit from a rise in consumer spending and demand for more space (Carl Mortimer writes).

Confidence in the sector has risen because of the anticipation of benefits from tax cuts and falling interest rates, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors said.

RICS expects a 6 per cent growth in commercial property values but adds that the office market is still suffering from oversupply.

A survey of RICS members showed a net balance of 17 per cent more confident about the high street this year with confidence of 50 per cent in Central London.

BP signals oil revival in Alaska

By MARTIN BARROW

BRITISH PETROLEUM has signalled a significant revival in oil production in Alaska, boosted by new technology and economic incentives.

BP, which currently produces almost as much oil in Alaska as it does in the North Sea, estimates that a further five billion barrels of recoverable reserves could be added over the next ten years.

The estimate does not include oil under the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, where drilling proposals have attracted fierce resistance from the Clinton Administration and environmentalists.

BP Exploration and Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) are co-operators of Prudhoe Bay, the largest North Slope field. They are lead operators for all other North Slope fields and BP produces about one-half of Alaska's oil. Total recoverable reserves at Prudhoe Bay are an estimated 12 billion to 13 billion barrels.

ARCO proposes to spend \$1 billion in Alaska over the next five years, including \$600 million for development.

Mr Oliver said ambitions for "megaprojects", such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) oil production, or a trans-Alaska natural gas pipeline, were "long-term objectives, not quick fixes".

He added: "It doesn't seem to be a sensible strategy for Alaska to put all their hopes on ANWR, which is very uncertain and has a lot of exploration risks."

Richard Oliver, deputy chief executive of BP Exploration, told a weekend conference held by the Alaska Support Industry Alliance that about 1 billion barrels of new recoverable reserves could be added through new uses of miscible gas, which bonds with oil to unlock it from rock formations, and other enhanced recovery technology.

An additional 4 billion barrels is possible from improved recovery at existing fields, such as Milne Point, the development of known new fields, such as North Star, and expected new discoveries near existing infrastructure, he said.

BP Exploration and Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) are co-operators of Prudhoe Bay, the largest North Slope field. They are lead operators for all other North Slope fields and BP produces about one-half of Alaska's oil. Total recoverable reserves at Prudhoe Bay are an estimated 12 billion to 13 billion barrels.

ARCO proposes to spend \$1 billion in Alaska over the next five years, including \$600 million for development.

Mr Oliver said ambitions for "megaprojects", such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) oil production, or a trans-Alaska natural gas pipeline, were "long-term objectives, not quick fixes".

Telecoms giants queuing up to ring changes

Sarah Cunningham on the impending battle for Europe

Europe's vast state-owned telephone companies are set for major changes this year as the Governments of Germany, France and Italy follow the British route to privatisation.

Deutsche Telekom, France Telecom and Stet, the Italian telecom holding company, are all planning major privatisation issues. The three countries, like Britain in the last decade, want to increase the numbers of small shareholders and to strengthen their stock markets. They are also painfully aware of the need to prepare their telecommunications sectors for the European Union open market in January 1998.

But there is a hitch. The international markets, which will be called upon for massive sums to support these issues, may not want that many telecommunications stocks. The last two major telecoms issues, by the telephone companies of Indonesia and Spain, both flopped.

This is causing concern among those arranging the next flotations. The big three European companies, flanked by many smaller national telecoms companies who want to privatise, have begun jostling for position.

Deutsche Telekom, which is making the largest offering this year in possibly the largest privatisation ever, is Europe's biggest telecoms company, and 15 per cent of it is due to be floated in November. This should raise between DM10 billion and DM15 billion. "Everyone knows this juggernaut is coming and they will steer clear of it," said one banker.

Another banker close to Stet said this sort of comment was made because Deutsche Telekom was hoping for "a clear run". He maintained that Stet would, despite political turmoil in Italy, make it to the market this year.

Doubts have arisen because Italy's last sell-off — ENI, the oil company — was a disappointment domestically, and because Enel, the state power company, is set for privatisation ahead of Stet. Although it is already quoted, the Government wants to sell its remaining 64 per cent all at once.

France Telecom, meanwhile, has had problems persuading its workers that they will not suffer when they lose their civil service status. Its recent privatisations have also been disappointments and many expect the France

Telecom flotation to be put off until next year.

According to Trevor Nash, co-head of Barclays de Zoete Wedd's telecommunications advisory group, a lot more telecoms stock is on its way, particularly from developing countries. He said: "What is coming in '96 and '97 is a drop in the ocean compared to what there will be at the end of the decade."

Over-supply should mean lower issue prices, but all the European companies want to raise as much money as possible to prepare themselves for open-market competition. Telecoms technology is changing rapidly and expensively — expected investment in networks is mind-boggling. BTW estimates that it will total up to \$1 trillion worldwide in the next five years. Deutsche Telekom is in particular need of cash because it has invested heavily in digitalising the east of the country, and because it knows that competitors are lining up in its home market. One of these is British Telecom, which last year formed a joint venture with Viag, of Germany, called Viag Interkom, offering services to business customers.

British Telecom sees itself as particularly well prepared for 1998. It has had a decade of getting used to competition in the UK and has formed other joint ventures in Spain, Italy and Sweden. It is also looking for a partner in France and hopes to find one in the first half of this year. But it knows Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom will be formidable competitors once they have slimmed down their workforces and invested in marketing.

Deutsche Telekom has managed to make itself extremely unpopular with the average citizen and potential investor by raising local phone call prices by as much as 150 per cent and forgetting to charge lower tariffs on New Year's Day.

Germany has yet to say how much of the issue it will aim at the local retail market and how much it will want taken up internationally. Germans tend to put their savings into investment funds and it will be a challenge to persuade them to buy stocks. "It all depends on pricing and on the country," one European equity strategist said. "If it is a country that is liquid and liked, it could do well."

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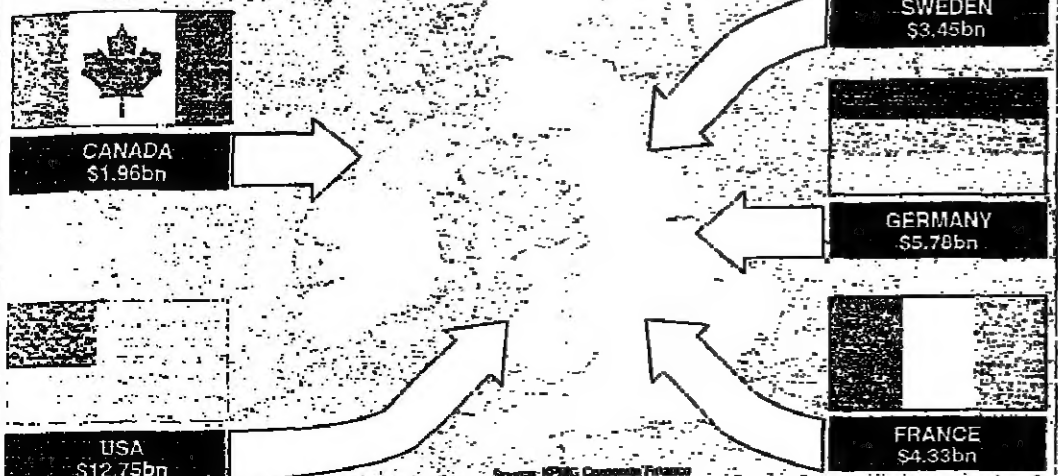
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BT sees itself as well prepared for the open market

WHO'S BUYING BRITAIN?

Buyers of UK businesses in 1995



Bonanza year for foreign buyers

Alasdair Murray on the popularity of the UK as an investment destination

THE UK remains the number one European target for overseas corporate investors, according to a report from KPMG Corporate Finance.

The value of businesses and equity acquired by foreign companies last year rose 150 per cent to £23.3 billion, from £8.4 billion in 1994. The surge of inward investment left the UK second only to the US as the most popular destination for investment worldwide.

But mergers and acquisition investment overseas by UK companies declined for the first time since 1991, falling from £22 billion in 1994 to £16.1 billion in 1995.

The UK figures were boosted by a large increase in the number of takeovers of more than £1 billion, but the total number of deals

concluded also increased from 449 to 468.

While the US was again the leading investor, spending £8.6 billion last year, French and German companies quadrupled their stakes, with German companies investing £3.8 billion and French companies £2.9 billion.

Sectors that experienced frenzied takeover activity attracted most investment, with £4.5 billion invested in banking and finance, compared with £308 million in 1994. Utility investments rose to £2 billion from £122 million and

pharmaceutical companies attracted £5 billion, compared with £1.25 billion in 1994.

Richard Agutter, a partner in KPMG Corporate Finance, said: "1995 was a bonanza year for foreign buyers of British companies. We expect the trend to continue in 1996, with a further increase in the number of cross-border deals involving UK companies."

Deals by UK companies in France declined sharply, although investment in Germany increased three-fold to £1.2 billion. Algeria

emerged as the third most popular country for investment by UK companies last year, attracting £1.15 billion, but the US remained the single most popular investment target, attracting £7.65 billion.

The total value of worldwide cross-border deals increased 17 per cent to £152 billion. US companies were net outward investors, recording £42 billion in deals.

Japanese companies also increased investment levels to £16 billion, while German companies recorded a 60 per cent increase in the value of deals overseas at £14 billion.

The rush into China subsided, with deals falling from £13.3 billion to £8.6 billion, although investments in Eastern Europe and Latin America increased.

Many Labour Party policy stances are still left of the New Labour image. Tony Blair is trying to portray to middle-class voters. No wonder he wants to keep his options open until the last minute. In one area, however, Labour cannot wait. Railtrack is due to be floated on the stock market in May and British (nuclear) Energy later this year. Labour is dead against both. But it has yet to spell out its intentions.

Even after a bad week for Labour, the City expects Mr Blair to win an election within 15 months. Billions of taxpayers' money is at stake. If Labour sticks to dire but vague warnings, it will not stop the sales, but it will depress the price ordinary people would pay, far more severely than it did for water or electricity. City speculators, who can spot an empty threat at 50 yards, will pocket the "Labour discount". Labour should therefore give up the luxury of opposition for the responsibilities of a government in waiting. For taxpayers' sake, and its own, it must put up or shut up.

With that responsibility also goes power. On its present poll ratings, Labour could stop either sale if it really tried. The question is how it would be done and whether Mr

Short steams up to shunt Railtrack into the sidings

Blair's inner circle really want to. They will surely be answered soon. Labour knows it cannot afford to be seen as the speculator's naive friend.

When the Government announced the nuclear privatisation, the Shadow spokesman said Labour would stop it. His successors have not. Instead, they have been looking quietly at the state guarantees and insurance that prop up the industry's saleability. Props can be kicked away. But should they be? Over the past year, the structure of the power industry has changed so much that keeping a single, constrained, competitor in the public sector begins to look as crazy as private nuclear did.

Railtrack is more urgent. Labour's policy stance looks clear: commitment to a publicly owned, publicly accountable rail network. Yet over the weekend, Sir George Young, the Transport Secretary, had no trouble embarrassing Clare Short, his new Shadow, over



Labour's apparent ambiguity. In reality, Gordon Brown has made clear that Labour would not spend missing billions to renationalise Railtrack (or anything else) if it is floated successfully. Labour is not into confiscation, so a threat to renationalise would, in any case, underwrite a sale structured to give big discounts to the public.

and regulation to restore state control would sound punitive and anti-capitalist, something Mr Blair is anxious to avoid. They would necessarily also lack detail, increasing uncertainty in an industry already plagued by it. Labour does not want to undo the separation of train leasing or maintenance, and intends to let pre-let operating franchises run their lengthy course.

The practical choice is therefore simple. Labour must abandon its policy in all but rhetoric, perhaps merely including Railtrack in its utility levy. Or it must stop the sale.

There is a financial and commercial case for keeping Railtrack in the public sector. Its profits and dividends will come wholly from taxpayer subsidies. If it is sold, annual public spending on rail will therefore rise steeply, at least until the long contracts run out and private-sector efficiency makes up the differ-

ence. Railtrack also offers an adjustment mechanism to help the complex new system bed down. That is why Roger Freeman, architect of rail reform before he joined the Cabinet, did not plan to sell Railtrack before the end of the process.

To stop the flotation cleanly, Clare Short would need to promise a simple, clear measure that would not upset the new rail system, but would forewarn potential investors that Railtrack shares would be worthless if Mr Blair is elected. For instance, it could legitimately levy all Railtrack's post-interest profits every year to defray subsidies from taxpayers. Railtrack shares are nothing without some prospect of dividends. Anything less clearcut could merely depress the flotation price. In theory, Sir George could still give the shares away to employees or lenders, but Labour could then afford to buy them back.

Tony Blair could reassure the City, and help taxpayers more, if he combined a stop signal for Railtrack with a go signal for British Energy, cutting out the political risk there. All that depends, however, on Labour's electoral credibility. If its poll ratings fall sharply between now and April, it might as well kiss its rail commitment goodbye.

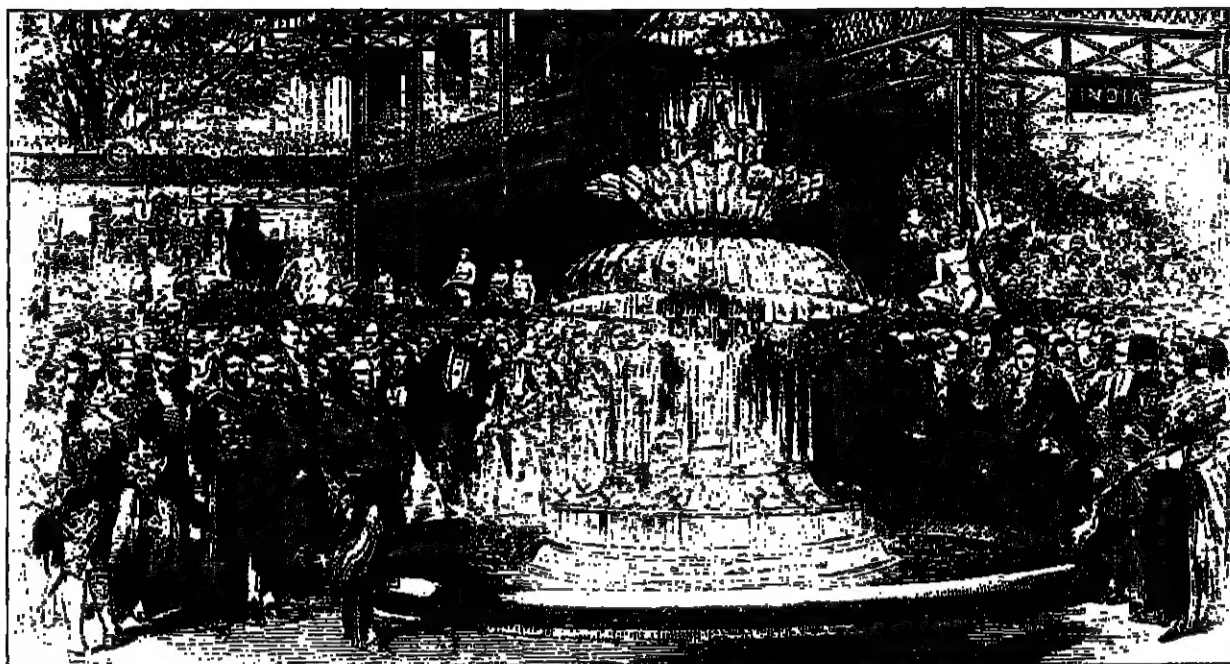
Stakeholder economy at work

Tony Blair's concept is hardly new to business, says Philip Bassett

When Tony Blair, the Labour leader, announced his aim of a "stakeholder economy", most political circles seemed confounded by what was announced as Labour's new Big Idea. But for many business leaders, stakeholderism is a familiar concept—even if they are uneasy about it being absconded with by politics.

Today will see a move to wrest it back for business when many of the UK's premier business leaders gather to examine the progress of stakeholderism in Britain's economy at the level of the firm.

Since Mr Blair's Far East trip, stakeholderism has been traced back to many progenitors. Some, such as the work of Professor John Kay, at the London Business School, and Will Hutton's book, *The State*



The Great Exhibition of 1851 shows the Royal Society of Arts has been at the forefront of business activity

We're in, were genuine. Others leapt on to the bandwagon. Today's Royal Society of Arts gathering has as much and probably a great deal more claim than most to at least popularising in business circles the notion of placing importance on stakeholders as part of a so-

called "inclusive" approach to running a company.

In 1993, the RSA supported by key British companies, including NatWest, Thorn EMI, IBM UK, National Grid, Kleinwort Benson, Blue Circle, John Lewis, Unipart, Cadbury Schweppes, Guin-

ness and WH Smith, set up an inquiry into Tomorrow's Company: what kind of companies Britain needed to operate successfully in a world of rapidly-increasing global competition. While some might have been surprised at the RSA's involvement, the society's full

title—the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce—indicates its pedigree in the field, as does its background. Founded in 1754, among its projects was the Great Exhibition of 1851—a showcase for Victorian industrial prowess, and a model for the Millennium Commission.

The Tomorrow's Company report, published last summer, proposed the model of the inclusive company, which it saw as one being clear about its purpose and values, one able to measure its success and one which "values reciprocal relationships and works actively to build them with customers, suppliers and other key stakeholders through a partnership approach."

"Inclusive", "values", "reciprocal", "partnership" and "stakeholders" are all key words in the new Labour lexicon. But the RSA inquiry enjoys cross-party support. Whatever the political argu-

ment, many leading British firms already consider themselves to be stakeholder companies. "We know that we can no longer compete on effort. In the global market economy, effort can be purchased at between a tenth and a hundredth of what it costs in the UK and therefore we need to inspire learning throughout our demand chain and engage the creativity and talent of all the participants in the pursuit of ever-reducing costs and ever-improving customer satisfaction."

Some business leaders, however, remain opposed to inclusiveness and stakeholderism. Stressing what they see as the legal responsibilities of directors to maximise value for shareholders—a view that will be challenged today by different legal opinion—they believe that the model for company success is much more likely to be the commercially competitive Hanson than the consensual John Lewis.

The inclusivists, the pro-stakeholders, accept that the Hanson model can and is successful. But they believe that the route for more companies is the one they favour. They both welcome the focus on their notions given by the political debate, and see it as both central to Britain's economic future—and a future which the UK's companies want.

"If you had said to us three years ago that the language that we use in the inquiry would become common currency in the public debate about the economy, we would have been pleased—but surprised," Mr Goyder says. "But there is a real sense of practical need here—and that's what's important."

the RSA's emphasis on the importance to British industry and the economy of improving the UK's competitiveness.

Many may have been taken by surprise by the concept of stakeholderism, but members of the RSA inquiry were acutely aware of its sensitivities when they drew up their report. Some did not want to use the word at all, seeing it at the very least capable of being viewed as a return to the corporate state approach of the 1970s.

Others were sceptical from a different viewpoint, stressing that in America many companies have rejected the stakeholder concept because poorly performing firms were using it as a reason for why their performance was so poor.

Mark Goyder, of the RSA and director of the Tomorrow's Company inquiry, says that the broader idea of an inclusive company "will survive. It's robust—a powerful and abiding concept."

Business leaders who support stakeholderism are pleased that the notion now has a wider currency because of Mr Blair, but are anxious that it should neither disappear once it has enjoyed its 15 minutes of political fame, nor be misinterpreted by the wrangles of politics, where business recognises that for the first time since 1979, some party other than the Conservatives may win.

"Members of the inquiry team feel that this is a step forward," Mr Goyder says. "The substance was already there, but a new label makes people aware of that substance. But there is a concern it would be a pity if this becomes part of an adversarial battle."

For managers such as John Neill, chief executive of Unipart, the importance of partnership, stakeholderism and inclusiveness is much more important than short-term political advantage. Mr Neill will stress Britain's competitiveness gap, and put forward the remedies he has put into place at Unipart to bridge it.

"We know that we can no longer compete on effort. In the global market economy, effort can be purchased at between a tenth and a hundredth of what it costs in the UK and therefore we need to inspire learning throughout our demand chain and engage the creativity and talent of all the participants in the pursuit of ever-reducing costs and ever-improving customer satisfaction."

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An odd sprig of parsley

No Job Too Small. Radio 4, 12.25pm.

Stuart Macdonald and his regular team's investigations into life's little oddities skate on the thin ice of triviality. Sometimes, we can hear it cracking under their weight. In today's selection of minutiae, there is a fragile item about the life of Riley, and the inquiry into the superstitions of Hull trawlermen is little more than a toddler. So what is there left that is worthwhile? Well, there is parsley. Macdonald implicitly blames it to lawn clippings with delusions of grandeur. Dirk from Amsterdam thinks it has "a nice sculpture". The herb elicits a splendid mixed metaphor from one woman who rejects another woman's rhapsodic defence of it. "When it comes to parsley," she declares "she over-eggs the pudding."

The Music Machine. Radio 3, 5.00pm.

Sarah Walker's odyssey is taking her through areas of America that few promise to yield good musical "copy". I have not heard any of her live reports from New Orleans, starting tonight, but she has an excellent track record as a radio journalist, so the saguaries are good. I presume that one of her tasks will be to establish whether that old cliché about New Orleans having a musician in every bar has any substance, and whether there really are children dancing at every street corner. I look forward in particular to Wednesday's instalment when she travels up the Mississippi in New Orleans's last remaining steamboat. Peter Daville

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A woman whose price is not above Ruby's

Just occasionally I wonder if I am too soft for this game. There I am, ten o'clock on a Sunday night, and who is the person I feel sorry for in the entire world? Inma Marcos. She may have done a lot of things in her eventful life, but did any of them deserve going ten rounds with Ruby Wax?

Perhaps it was just my mellow mood, a surfeit of gentle whimsy brought on by the BBC's decision to run the delicious *Pie in the Sky* and *A Mug's Game* on the same evening. Hardly the ideal preparation for the world's only carnivorous chat show.

Whatever the reason, I wasn't ready for Ruby Wax Meets... (BBC1) and, far more importantly, neither was the former First Lady of the Philippines. She, whose appetite for hand-stitched leather is the stuff of legend, was about to be stitched up like a kipper.

Now, I dare say Marcos de-

serves occasionally she gets, including Ruby Wax. But I can't prove it. Just as the American courts can't prove it either. But proof is a minor obstacle on the path to prime-time humiliation. She might not have had the smoking cheque stub but Wax came armed with the famous statistics (2,600 pairs of shoes, 1,500 handbags, 1,000 ball gowns and one disputed bullet-proof bra), a mischievous cameraman and a copy of *Hello!*.

Hello! swung things. That particular issue had Wax on the cover, clutching some passing infant, and once Marcos had been presented with the evidence of her tormentor's international celebrity status they became "best friends". Suddenly, the half-hour interview (Wax warmed up by torturing an aide: "Do shoes play an important part in her life - do you think

that's a bad first question?" turned into a three-day state visit.

Nothing was too much trouble. Marcos sang for her (quite badly but not badly enough to be really funny, so Wax resorted to silly camera work: she took her church (really quite lovely) and introduced her to friends and senior employees (one of whom, praise be, was cleverer than Wax) and, finally, took her to parliament.

Wax repaid the hospitality with clever little questions and nasty bits of archive footage: "What do you think of abortion?" "We don't believe in any taking of life." Cue uncensored film of bloody bodies. "So who do you think Mr Aquino?" Cue film of Aquino being shot. Only Wax could play it so hard for laughs and still expect to be taken seriously.

We finished as we began -

REVIEW



Matthew Bond

hunting for shoes. Presumably as encouragement, Wax had worn a different pair of heels every day. But Marcos was having none of it - she stuck resolutely to a pair of sensibly-heeled espadrilles. Finally, however, Wax got her reward - she was admitted to the inner sanctum, an attic where dozens of dresses hung in rows (oh, Zsa-Zsa has this one!) and the shelves of shoes extended into the far dis-

tance. As Wax succinctly put it: "Bingo."

Earlier, *A Mug's Game* (BBC1) had finished on a similar note of vulgar triumph. On (Sean Harris), an exiled Belfast Roman Catholic with a tendency to shout, punched the air after a significant moment with Kathy (Michelle Fairley), a lapsed Scottish lute player with a tendency to disembowel salmon. All she had done was kiss him on the hand but it was enough. Things were about to get unexpectedly complicated.

Unexpected, because until that moment *A Mug's Game* had looked like rather a lot of other Scottish dramas, the sort of things that Bill Forsyth might knock off in a quiet moment. They're always welcome but there is no denying they're all a bit the same.

Lots of beautiful scenery, a cast of relatively unfamiliar faces, some improbably polished comic dialogue, one newcomer and what

else...? Oh yes, there is nearly always a precious child. In this case it was Kathy's son, whose life ambition, at this early stage, was to patent the world's first self-butting toaster.

Taking the rest in reverse order - the newcomer was McCaffrey (Ken Stott), called back from Chile to revive the fortunes of the local fish farm, while the improbably polished comic dialogue was delivered by Denise (Katy Murphy), a woman as precise with her wit as with her filling knife. "He glued my dovetail," she said proudly, in the wake of taking up woodwork classes to further her tireless pursuit of the male sex. "In some countries you have to get married to do that."

That just leaves the cast and Kintyre - both of which rose promisingly to the creative challenge. Where we go post-kiss - Kathy kisses Ken, McCaffrey loves

Kathy, Con hates McCaffrey - only Donna Franceschild, the writer, knows. But it should be worth finding out.

Whether it will be worth watching any more of Paul Merton in *Galton & Simpson's...* (ITV, Friday) is a far more debatable point. Teaming up one of the biggest comedy stars of the 1990s with two of the comic pioneers of the 1950s and 1960s must have looked a wonderful idea at the proposal stage but on the evidence of *12 Angry Men* it is not an alliance forged in comic heaven.

Comedy has moved on and Ray Galton and Alan Simpson's script needed more than the odd reference to O.J. Simpson or the privatised utilities to bring them up to date. As for Merton, he is more of a performer than an actor. Now, why couldn't I be that nasty about Imelda Marcos?

Lynne Truss is on holiday

BBC1

6.00am Business Breakfast (41833)
7.00 BBC Breakfast News (Cesfax) (2940320)

9.10 Kilroy, Discussion series. (s) (2508881)
10.00 News (Cesfax) regional news and weather (2022397) 10.05 Can't Cook, Won't Cook (s) (2750388)

10.30 Good Morning (24320)
12.00 News (Cesfax) regional news and weather (2022397) 12.05pm Pebble Mill (24745)

12.50 Regional News and weather (1372261)
1.00 News (Cesfax) and weather (37981)

1.30 Neighbours (Cesfax) (7853504) 1.55 The Rockford Files (s) (4274766) 4.45 Wonders of the Wild (2603310) 3.05 Timespeakers (s) (5251165)

3.30 The Busy World of Richard Scarry (s) (1577411) 3.55 Badger and Badger (s) (2586788) 4.10 Chippmunks Go to the Movies (3514423) 4.35 The Gentle from Down Under (Cesfax) (9515165) 5.00 Newsround (Cesfax) (4053287) 5.10 Blue Peter (Cesfax) (s) (7131078)

5.35 Neighbours (s) (Cesfax) (s) (784349) N.I.: 5.35 Inside Uster.

6.00 Six O'Clock News (Cesfax) and weather (233)

6.30 Regional News Magazine (813) N.I.: 6.30 Neighbours 6.57 Inside Uster News

7.00 Noel's Telly News. Television quiz presented by Noel Edmonds. Sharon Davies, Alan Hansen, Paul Darrow and Isla St Clair remember 1978, the year they all found fame. (Cesfax) (s) (5900).

7.30 Watchdog. Anne Robinson presents the consumer magazine (Cesfax) (s) (487)

8.00 EastEnders. Pauline is uplifted by Willy's plan of action but Mark is unconvinced. Roy hatches a plan as Frank and David come to blows. (Cesfax) (s) (1320)

8.30 Goodnight Sweetheart. Gary is surrounded by house guests and is forced to take action. (Cesfax) (s) (4049)

9.00 Nine O'Clock News (Cesfax), regional news and weather (284)

9.30 Panorama. From Credit to Greve: Paying for the Future. Concluding the investigation into the erosion of the welfare state. (Cesfax) (537784)

10.10 Match of the Day - the Road to Wembley. Des Lynam introduces highlights of tonight's FA Cup fourth round match between QPR and Chelsea. (s) (59492)

10.45 Film 98 with Barry Norman. Featuring a review of Heat, starring Al Pacino and Robert De Niro. Plus report with Kenneth Branagh and Laurence Fishburne on the set of *Othello* (Cesfax) (s) (905522) N.I.: 10.45 Country Times 11.15 Film 98 with Barry Norman 11.45 Film: Private Life of Sherlock Holmes 1.45am News

11.15 Film: A Show of Force (1993) starring Amy Irving and Andy Garcia. A tense political thriller set on the island of Puerto Rico. A television journalist looks danger in the face when she attempts to unravel a conspiracy while investigating the death of two young activists. Directed by Bruno Barreto (Cesfax) (s) (861610)

12.45am News (6011382) WALES: 12.45am News and weather (1382).

VideoPlus+ and the Video PlusCode. The numbers next to TV programme listings are Video PlusCodes. These can be used to identify a video recorder with a VideoPlus+ brand video recorder. VideoPlus+ is a brand name used by the Video PlusCode system. VideoPlus+ is a brand name used by the Video PlusCode system. VideoPlus+ is a brand name used by the Video PlusCode system.

For more comprehensive listings of satellite and cable channels, see the Vision supplement, published Saturday

SKY ONE

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LOOKING FOR
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BUSINESS

MONDAY JANUARY 29 1996

CLEAR THE LINE 38

GRAHAM SEARJEANT
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BUSINESS EDITOR LINDSAY COOK



Sterling: talk of £1bn sale

P&O's Bermuda move cuts UK merchant fleet by 10%

By JONATHAN PRYNN
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S precarious status as a maritime nation has been dealt another severe blow with the decision by P&O to re-register five of its biggest container ships under the Bermudan flag of convenience.

The move, which will come into effect in March or April, will cut the tonnage of the British-registered and owned fleet by nearly a tenth, reducing it to a new low of less than 3 million gross tonnes (gtr). Britain's merchant navy, once the world's biggest, accounting for more than half of all ships at sea

and 80 per cent of the world's merchant navy — has gone into accelerating decline over the past 20 years. In 1976 there were 1,614 British-owned and registered ships of 500gtr, with a total tonnage of 50 million GRT. By 1995 this had dwindled to just 253 ships, putting Britain in 30th place in the world maritime league table with just 0.5 per cent of world tonnage.

The P&O move will be seen as particularly damaging because of the company's historic role as a leading British shipping line — it remains the single biggest operator of British registered ships — and because of the size of the vessels involved. The flagging-out of the five Liverpool Bay class P&O container ships, *Cardigan Bay*, *Kowloon Bay*, *Liverpool Bay*, *Osaka Bay* and *Tokyo Bay*, will result in the loss of 90 British and New Zealand ratings' jobs. The officers will remain British. The ratings will be replaced by Filipinos, who will accept salaries of about half the British level, saving P&O about £500,000 a year. The total saving of flagging out could be £2.5 million.

Numast, the ship officers' union, has written to Viscount Goschen, the Shipping Minister, demanding urgent government intervention to halt the slide in the British fleet. "It really is time the Government stopped tinkering at the edges, and listened to, and acted on, what we in the industry are saying before it is too late. It is wholly irresponsible to ignore the likes of not just us in the industry, but the all-party Employment, Defence and Transport Select Committees," wrote Brian Orrell, the general secretary.

The union and the Chamber of Shipping, which represents shipping employers, are calling for the abolition of employers' national insurance contributions for seafarers and 100 per cent tax allowances for investment in new ships. Graham Allen, Labour's shipping spokesman, said he was "shocked" at the scale of the decline in the British fleet and said Labour was considering "a package of investment expansion, training and employment protection measures" to reverse the trend.

Complaints double about British Gas

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY

COMPLAINTS about British Gas more than doubled last year and rose to their highest level since privatisation.

Almost 50,000 customers took their grievances to the Gas Consumers' Council, the industry watchdog, in 1995, a rise of 102 per cent over the previous year. Of those, 37,172 had turned to the council after getting no satisfactory answer from British Gas.

Ian Powe, director of the council, said: "British Gas had a rotten year and so did too many of its customers. But we remain impressed by the high engineering standards and can-do attitudes that characterise the company's front-line staff despite their difficulties."

The final level of complaints is likely to be much higher, for the figures do not cover the Christmas period when the company was forced to pay compensation to customers with service contracts who were left without heating. The council claims its resources are being stretched by the increase in complaints.

British Gas, which withdrew last year from the Government's Charter Mark scheme devised to recognise

excellence in public service, has seen sharp rises in complaints about every aspect of its business. But customer accounts and the service division have been singled out for acute criticism.

Consumers appear to have shown a greater willingness to complain following the adverse publicity that surrounded the remuneration of the company's chief executive, Cedric Brown, and its chairman, Richard Giordano.

In the service division, the subject of much controversy after the company failed to deliver contract service on time to many customers and suspended non-contract work in some areas, complaints increased by average 118 per cent. The council said the 3-star service contract, described by British Gas as "a contract for peace of mind", was "oversold and underdelivered".

Complaints about contract servicing to central heating rose 95 per cent to 2,191, while the number of customers encountering problems with space heating jumped 170 per cent to 1,100. Grievances against Transco, the pipeline business that has been separated from

the main body of British Gas in preparation for competition in gas supply, also escalated.

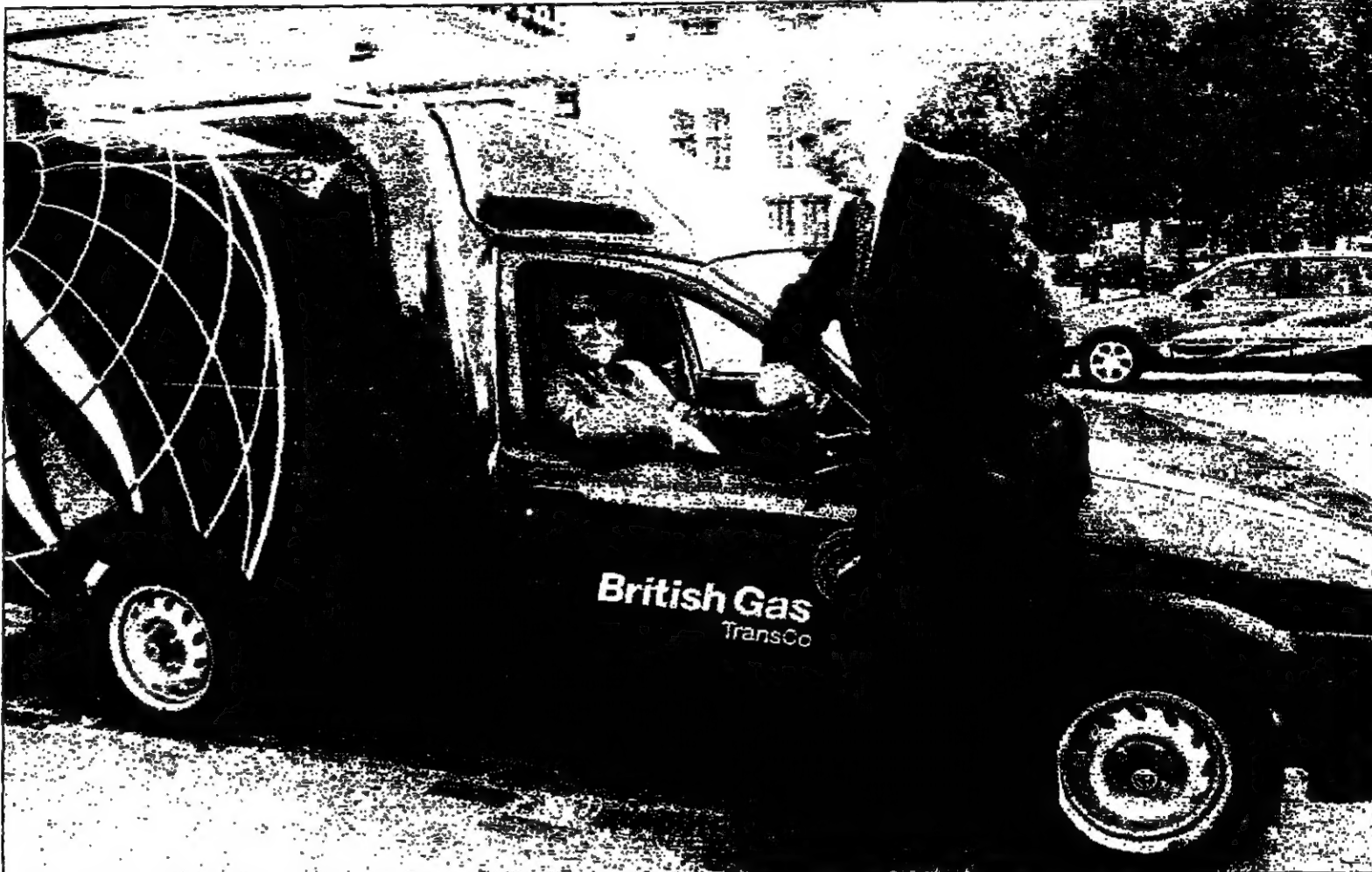
A recurring source of complaint has been the practice of British Gas engineers who disconnect the supply if they cannot cure a leak, then leave the work to be completed by the service division or an outside contractor.

Complaints about Transco's delay in carrying out work have increased 188 per cent, while dissatisfaction with its work on meters has risen 182 per cent.

British Gas's retail business also attracted more complaints when the company appeared unable to handle the increase in business. Grievances about delays in supplying appliances soared 689 per cent to 773, while delays in fitting rose 156 per cent to 581. The number of customers with account disputes rose 119 per cent to 10,419.

Roy Gardner, executive director for supply, retail and service at British Gas, said: "Restructuring of the UK gas business to meet the demands of competition and regulation has caused problems with our level of service to customers." He added that severe weather had further tested resources.

Mr Powe said the council was working with British Gas on closer links between them to try to find remedies for consumer dissatisfaction.



Customers seem to have shown a greater willingness to complain after the adverse publicity over the pay of Cedric Brown, standing, and Richard Giordano

Rival bid looms for Lloyds Chemists

By SARAH BAGNALL

LLOYDS CHEMISTS, the subject of a £500 million agreed bid from Unichem, is this week expected to be faced with a counter offer from Gehe, the German drugs wholesaler.

Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, Gehe's merchant bank adviser, is said to be finalising details of a rival offer. Analysts expect that any resulting offer from

the German company will top Unichem's bid.

The City's expectation of a rival bid is reflected in the share price of Lloyds Chemists, which, at Friday's closing figure of 420p, is above the value of Unichem's offer.

Gehe has been rapidly expanding its drug wholesale business in recent years and is now the largest drugs whole-

saler in Europe. The company, which is majority-owned by Franz Haniel, a private company, and in which Dresdner Bank is a shareholder, entered the UK last year with the £400 million acquisition of AAH. In 1993, it won a contested bid for OCP, a French company, in which it paid £325 million for a 95 per cent stake.

Unichem and AAH both

have 30 per cent shares of the UK drugs wholesale market and neither company will be keen to see Lloyds Chemists in the other's hands.

The acquisition of AAH also gave Gehe more than 300 pharmacies, the fourth-largest chain in the UK. Lloyds Chemists consists of 924 pharmacies.

Gehe is said to be prepared

to pay 450p, which compares to Unichem's agreed offer of 325p in cash plus four Unichem shares for every three Lloyds Chemists shares held.

Gehe's bankers are said to have requested from Samuel Montagu, Lloyds Chemists' financial advisers, the detailed information made available to Unichem.

Pay increases running above inflation rate

Criticism of 'fat cats' curbs top salaries

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM

DIRECTORS of large companies last year received pay increases just above the inflation rate, a survey published today shows, suggesting for the first time that public criticism of "fat cats", particularly of generous share option deals, may have curbed the salaries of Britain's top earners.

Sedgwick Noble Lowndes, the firm of consultants, found that the average base salary rise for chief executives and directors of large companies — those with turnover of more than £1 billion — was 3.8 per cent last year, compared with an inflation rate of 3.2 per cent. This resulted in an average basic pay of £325,000, rising to £340,000, including bonuses. Pay rises have been greater 6 per cent in recent years, the firm said.

"It is possible we are seeing the first signs of pay restraint at top level in reaction to the adverse publicity on directors' remuneration," Andy Christie, the consultancy director responsible for the survey, said.

Public criticism has focused on high pay awards and generous bonuses and share option schemes at privatised utility companies. Most recently, it was reported that David Jefferies, chairman of National Grid, was sitting on paper profits on his share options worth £525,000, to go with a salary of £320,000.



David Jefferies has paper profits of £525,000 on options

control and their basic salaries rose about 5 per cent last year. Their managing directors' pay rose to an average £97,775 (£101,550 including bonuses) and board members received an average £59,220 (£67,552).

"They are either performing better or they are under less restraint," Mr Christie said. The top directors' belt-tightening is not expected to go much further. "Personally, I doubt their pay rises will ever go below inflation," Mr Christie said.

'Most firms awarding 3.5% rises'

By PHILIP BASSETT
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

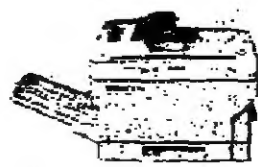
PAY settlements are running ahead of inflation, a new analysis of the first pay deals of the new year suggests today. The examination of current pay trends is the first since fresh controversy was prompted when Adair Turner, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry, last week forecast a return to rising real wages in the longer term as the economy grew.

After his statement, which rested on the idea of inflation, pay and growth largely being in equilibrium at the moment rather than pay and prices chasing each other, the independent study from Incomes Data Services says that settlements are rising more quickly than retail price inflation.

Looking at pay deals so far in January, IDS says that the initial picture shows that deals are "maintaining their level despite the fall in inflation". IDS says that a majority of companies are currently awarding rises of 3.5 per cent, a fair notch ahead of the present inflation rate of 3.1 per cent. Three-quarters of the current range of deals were also ahead of the known inflation rate at the time they were negotiated — usually in about November for a January settlement date.

Most deals, the study says, are clustered in a 3-4 per cent range, with only one in ten agreements monitored at below that level. In January 1995, pay awards were running at 25-35 per cent.

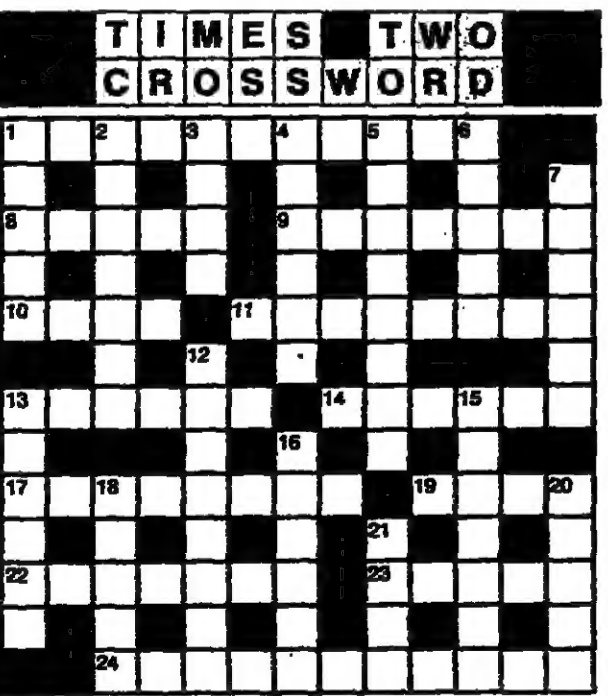
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No 690

- ACROSS
1 Lacking compassion (4, 2, 5)
8 Difficult, too hard (5)
9 Arrows (7)
10 Practical joke (4)
11 George and Liz (10)
13 Discussion (6)
14 Enforce (6)
17 Broken chord (mus) (8)
19 Crusin'ean; apple (4)
22 Into which one disappears wholly (4, 3)
23 On the qui vive (5)
24 Gun (7, 4)
- DOWN
1 Emerge from egg (5)
2 Plant; murmur; nonsense (7)
3 Twinge (4)
4 Element; 5-cent piece (10)
5 Pretender (8)
6 Wife of brave (5)
7 Centre of nut (4)
12 Motionless (water) (5)
13 Shortage (6)
15 Johnny-come-lately (7)
16 Transfix (6)
18 King of Tropic (5)
20 What relay-runners hand over (5)
21 Falls off course; skin disease (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 689
ACROSS: 5 Man-of-war 7 Torque 8 Evades 9 Poria
10 Canvas 11 Level 13 Snake 15 Gnat 17 Ragout 18 Treach
19 Devil 20 Nibble 21 Ridgeray
DOWN: 1 Monroe 2 Waxed 3 Melanin 4 Obviate 5 Wide open
6 Reclined 11 Labrador 12 Wedgetown 13 Sausage 14 Destiny
15 Ties by 16 Arobie

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